

THE NAPANEE

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NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

Success is a lightning rod
that draws good things to it.

It is easy to assert, but it is
the doing, not the saying that
counts in the long run—and
we are in business for the long
run.

Let Us Tell You about the New Weaves of Muslins Dimities and Gingham.

Case after case of the lovely waist materials have been placed in stock and we extend the invitation to all to inspect this lovely array of dainty fabrics. Nearly all the designs are confined to us for Napanee, giving our customers a monopoly of design. Now is the time to select your dress for evening wear and have the full benefit of them, throughout the summer.

COLORS

Claribel Batiste 15c. yard—A sheer dainty material with a small pebble dot design in Light Blue, Black and White, Green, (For Dress or waist)

French Zephyrs 35c. yard—A very thin Organdi like stripe, in white ground with stripe of Tuscany and Pink. (For Dress or Waist)

Camelia Leno 12c. yard—A very effective muslin for the price made in Black ground with white design, and White ground with black design. (For Dress.)

Orchid Leno Lace 25c. yard—A very pretty American production of fine muslin with satin stripe and the Orchid Flower design brought out in shades of Pink, Blue, Green, Rose. (For Dress or Waist.)

Linon D' Avenir—This very dressy weave is an American copy of the high priced French Organdies. We show it in Reseda Light Blue, Chocolate and Sea Foam. (For Dresses)

Liberty Crepe 15c.—A Krinkled weave in designs of stripe and Persian effects some with borders. Only made in the linen, back grounds. Does not show soiling quickly. (For Dress or Waist.)

Dotted Swiss—One of the dainty muslins that comes in very short lengths making duplicates almost impossible. Pinks, Blue, Green.

Irish Dimities—The very fine linen finish kind, every design small and neat, Light Blue, Pink, Grey, Green.

Striped Imitation of Tucking 40 to 45 cents—Very desirable and effective for waists made of very fine Swiss Muslin. Some are hemstitched.

Dotted Swiss Stripes 30 to 50 cents.—A lot of pretty designs to choose from in this weave. Particularly nice for dresses.

All Black Muslin.

All who wear Black well, if they take a hint from former seasons, be sure to select early. Usually the better kinds are picked over before wearing time comes.

Embroidered Batiste—Imagine a silk muslin embroidered, well then just what this looks like at one quarter the price

American Batiste—Same weave as the whites, similar design and prices 10c. to 25c. yard.

Swiss Merc rized Spots 30c. to 50c.—Much like silk in appearance, about the size of peas and three penny bits

Zephyrs 8c.—A strong light weight material not as heavy as gingham and heavier than muslin, all stripes red, navy, blue, bisque.

Plain Chambrays 12c.—Fast colored tub goods, easy to sew laundry, pink, blue, greys, old rose, linen.

Amoskeag—Known to the trade as the best American Gingham.

American Gingham 10c. to 25c.—Yankee styles all the way through. Take your choice while assortment is largest.

Snow Flake P. K.—A heavy wash suiting that New Yorkers are having a big run on. Blue, grey, green, linen.

All Whites, Muslins.

White promises to be more popular than ever, and we have made big preparations to meet the demand.

American Batistes—Designs are mostly in stripes open and lace like. 10, 12c., 15, 20, and 25 cents.

THE NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS.

It is many a season since there have been introduced so many new weaves of Black Dress Goods. Do not hesitate to ask to see the new materials. Doing so does not involve the slightest obligation to buy. On the contrary acceptance of this invitation will be esteemed a favor. Among new arrivals you will find—Etamines, Vailings, Canvas, Biarritz, Crepe Sublime, London Twine Cloth, Crepe De Paris, Crepe De Cuene, Eolienn, Grenad, Mistral, Ladies' Cloth, Tplash and Dot Cheviots, Venetians.

BLACK "NEVER TEAR" TAFFETA SILK.

Never Tear is the brand and a MONEY BACK guarantee goes with every yard of NEVER TEAR SILK. Just think of it; We guarantee every yard of this Never Tear Silk NOT TO CUT. Black Taffetas are to be used more than ever. Waists and Dresses will use up the usual quantity, and Spring and Summer MONTE CARLO COATS will use up miles of it. We are the selling agents in Napanee for this remarkable silk.

Three qualities and three widths now in stock 19 inch, 23 inch, 27 inch. 90c., \$1.10, and \$1.40 a yard.

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PRINT THAT STAND THE SUN AND TUB.

We are showing a fine range of Navy Blues and Russian Blues in Crum's Celebrated English Calico. You can depend on the colors being fast.

MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Never in the history of this store have we attempted so much in the way of Men's and Boys' Goods. For the past six months we have been planning and securing for our customers the best values in all lines of Clothing and Furnishings that can be secured. Now the goods are arriving daily and it is enough to say that we are well pleased with the success attending our efforts. We want every man in these two counties to come and compare what we can give him with what he can get elsewhere and then judge. We want every mother who has a boy to clothe to come and see what excellent forethought we have taken to place within her reach the best Clothing for the money, the best Shirts, the best Knickers, the best of every thing that is to be had.

NEW ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

Men's and Boys' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Suits. Men's and Boys' New Spring Hats and Caps. Men's and Boys' Overalls, Men's Smocks, Men's Brownies, Boy's Knickers,—Men's and Boys' New Colored Shirts.

Don't forget our Bargain Table in our Men's Department—there you will find Odd Lots Reduced.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who require the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

BALED HAY and STRAW
in large and small quantities.
Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.
Water Purifying Pumps.
S. CASEY DENISON.
Choiceest Groceries at reasonable prices.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the estate of Isaac Orton Fraser late of the Township of Ernestown in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 129, Section 38, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, and amending Acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands whatsoever against the said Isaac Orton Fraser, deceased, who died on or about the 24th day of December, 1902, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Deroche & Madden, Nananee, solicitors for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 26th day of February, 1903, full particulars and proofs of all claims (if any) which they may have against the estate and effects of the said deceased, together with their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 16th day of February, 1903, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required, and said executors will not be liable for assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person or persons whose names shall not have been received prior to the time for such distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN,
Solicitors for Marshal Orton Fraser, executor.
Dated at Nananee this 16th day of January, 1903.

FARM TO RENT—East half of lot 15 in the 1st concession of the Township of Richmond. The property is conveniently located about 14 miles from Nananee, on the Deseronto Road. The farm is well adapted for dairying and small fruits, also for strawberry growing. Possession given about the 1st of April. For particulars apply to
DEROCHE & MADDEN.

FOR SALE—That valuable farm known as "The Red Barns Farm" being lots two and three in the first concession of the Township of Camden, containing 400 acres more or less, now in occupation of Thomas Norris. This farm is well known all through the country and is particularly well adapted for dairying purposes, the barns being large and commodious and the Nananee river running through the property. Possession can be given on the first day of March, 1904. For terms of sale and further particulars application may be made to **WILSON & WILSON, Nananee, or to WALKER & WALKER, Solicitors, Kingston.**

CREDIT SALE—The subscriber will sell by Public Auction on his farm at Fellows, four miles west of Odessa, and eight miles east of Nananee, on the Kingston and Nananee road, on **WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1903 at 10 o'clock a.m.**, with lunch at noon, 5 horses, 6 registered Holstein cows, 12 grade cows, 3 registered yearlings, 7 grade yearlings, 3 grade calves, 3 registered calves, 1-year-old Holstein bull, 80 grade Shropshire ewes, 2 registered rams, about 50 hens, Frost & Wood binder, Reaper, 2 mowers (1 new), horse rake, new seed drill, new, 2 broad cast seeders, Cultivator, disc harrow, 5 other harrows, fanning mill, garden drill, 4 single plows, 2 gang plows, 1 weeder, roller, corn sheller, root pulper, 1 power grain grinder, new, 3 horse tread power new, straw cutter, 3 lumber wagons, 2 spring wagons, top buggy, 2 cutters, 1 long sleigh and pair bobs, 1 cart and harness, 3 sets double lumber harness, 2 sets light double harness, 2 sets single harness, corn cultivator, cream separator, churn and butter worker, 200 sap buckets, 2 sap pans and arch, 3 milk cans, about 500 grain bags, quantity of lumber, hay straw, refrigerator, household furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—\$10 and under, cash; over that amount nine months' credit on approved joint notes at 6 per cent. 3 per cent. off for cash. Everything must be sold, and nothing will be sold before day of sale.

H. W. HUFF, Auctioneer. M. O. FRASER, Proprietor

Hanging Lamps.

Just received another shipment of "Hanging Lamps." We have the prettiest designs and patterns ever put on the market.
BOYLE & SON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate a company to be known as "The Brockville and Northwestern Railroad Company" to construct and operate a line or lines of railway from Brockville to Westport, both in the County of Leeds, and thence in a northerly and westerly direction through the said County of Leeds, and other Counties and Districts to the shores of Georgian Bay, and from there to Sault Ste Marie in the district of Algoma, with power to construct, equip and operate branch lines from any point or points on the said line to Barry's Bay, Mattawa, North Bay, Parry Sound or other points in the Province of Ontario, and with power to acquire from Charles F. Holm, John G. Riken, Valentin Schmitt and Clarence P. King the railway and undertaking of the Brockville Westport and Sault Ste Marie Railway Company, purchased by them under the provisions of a judgment in a certain action in the High Court of Justice, wherein the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York and others were plaintiffs, and the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste Marie Railway Company and others were defendants; and with power to make and issue bonds and shares of paid up stock in payment for the said railway and undertaking and with power to exercise all the rights conferred by the various acts of incorporation relating to the said the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste Marie Railway Company, and to extend the time for completion thereof, and with power to purchase or lease land and thereon to construct and maintain wharfs, docks, elevators, warehouses and hotels along the said line or lines.
Dated at Brockville this 27th day of January A. D. 1903.

W. S. BUELL, Solicitor for the Applicants.

The 47th. Regiment are receiving the new Oliver Equipment of rifles, side arms, &c. This will make the Regiment in equal standing to any other regiment. The old Snider Rifles were too much a thing of the past. They ought to make a pretty good showing in the camp this year.

Mainly Strength and Womanly Beauty depend on purity of the blood and much of it that purity depends on perfect kidney filtering. If these organs are diseased and will not perform their functions, man will seek in vain for strength and woman for beauty. South American Kidney Cure drives out all impurities through the body's "filters"—repairs weak spots.—46

USE—
Laxative
For La Grippe, Chills, and Colds in general.
Cold
Have no Bad After Effects.
Capsules.
Prepared at
The Medical Hall,

Still in Business.

Mr. Charles Knight wishes thank his many patrons for the patronage during the past, solicits a continuance of the same. Although confined to the bed through illness he has engaged Mr. J. J. Minchinton who has several years experience in hide business and is fully competent to give satisfaction to self and customers. Highest prices paid for

Beef Hides, Sheep Skins, Deacon Skins, Rough and Rendered Tallow, etc.

C. W. Knight

Old Stand North side Market Square

MAPLE LANE

Red Heart and of the Black Arrow Rolling Wave

CHAPTER III.

On leaving Mr. Nathan's office in Harp Alley, I went straight back to the more palatial domicile of the Flower Line, in Leadenhall street, and had a brief but satisfactory interview with the General Manager. Instructions had been given by the Board that I was to be liberally treated in the matter of references, and when I left I was in possession of a letter which vouched for my competency in such glowing terms that I put away all further doubt about getting the berth. I was as good as captain of the Queen of Night.

Passing out into the street through the great swing-doors I felt, in homely phrase, as though I trod on air; but as I was looking around for a smart hansom to take me to westward, a trivial incident—at least I thought it trivial then—served to bring me down to earth. Two well-dressed men were standing on the curb some few paces away, and one of them—the shorter—turned and looked at me. I instantly experienced the same kind of sensation that I had felt in Nathan's office, and, strangely enough, I saw that the man's eyes were the exact counterpart of those which I had seen, or thought I had seen, gazing at me from the slit in the map. Their owner looked away again immediately, and, hooking his arm in that of his tall companion, walked away towards Cornhill.

In another minute I was bowling along in a hansom in the same direction, and soon passed the pair strolling leisurely and engaged in earnest conversation. If there had been any budding idea in my mind of a real connection between the incident at Nathan's and the incident in the street, it was quickly dismissed by the men's demeanor. They evinced no interest in surroundings, and on looking back after the cab had passed, I saw that even if the eyes had been identical, their owners were not sufficiently interested in me to follow. The two gentlemen were continuing their walk, and, as I looked, turned into a well-known bank.

"I am a bit jumpy to-day," I said to myself. "If I didn't know to the contrary, I should think I had taken the proverbial drop too much last night. The interview with those Board-room bogies and the process of getting the sack must have upset me more than I thought."

Pulling myself together, I once more dismissed the incident of the eyes as too ridiculous for serious consideration. As the cab sped along the Embankment I gave myself up to pleasant anticipations of the coming meeting, and by the time it drew up in Grosvenor Square I had forgotten everything but Aline—Aline, the sweetheart whom I had wrested from the sea. But when I had paid my fare and stood before the house, my spirits received something of a damper, and I realized for the first time that even unprejudiced persons might see presumption, or what was worse, self-interest in my courtship. That stately mansion, with its lordly frontage and imposing air of wealth, was hardly the sort of abode in which a merchant's daughter would be wont to woo

and leading me up the broad staircase he ushered me into a snug apartment, half smoking-room, half library. Sir Simon was sitting at an escritoire, occupied in blotting a counterfoil in a cheque-book, which upon my entrance, he folded up and thrust into a drawer. He next moment he had risen, and was greeting me, to my surprise, as warmly as was possible to one of his aristocratic temperament.

"Quite a pleasure, I am sure, Mr. Forrest—or Forrester, was it," he said, shaking me by the hand, and showing his false teeth in one of his made to order smiles. "Sit down, and take one of these cigars. Have you been fishing any more young ladies out of the sea lately?"

I responded as well as I could to his intended civility, and then asked after Aline's health without telling him that I knew of her absence from town. As there was no chance of my seeing her then, he might as well take my visit as meant for himself, I thought.

"My poor ward is very far from well, I regret to say," was the disquieting reply that set my heart beating. "She had never really got over the shock of her sudden immersion. I have sent her down to Brighton in the hope that the change might benefit her, but it has had the contrary effect. My sister, Mrs. Beauchamp, who is with her, reports that she is in a very low state indeed."

This was grievous news, and I was at a loss to understand it. Though Aline had lost consciousness in the water, she was to all appearances perfectly well the next day, and during the remainder of her stay on the Dahlia she had continued the picture of radiant health. I expressed my deep concern, and asked for her Brighton address, so that I might run down and pay my respects in person.

The request was no sooner made than I perceived the real reason of the baronet's affability in his knowledge that Aline was inaccessible to me. He promptly refused to give the address, and there was an ugly sneer in his tone as he did so.

"That, I fear, is quite out of the question—seeing that you are the very last person she ought to see," he said. "Why, the sight of you would recall the occurrence which is the cause of her nervous prostration, and which it is desirable that she should forget."

"She won't do that," I answered sharply, for his latest demeanor nettled me. "And, look here, Sir Simon," I added, stung to a premature declaration by the evil smile with which he received my answer, "I can give you a very good reason why Miss Challener will not be so forgetful. You may as well know it first as last: she has promised to be my wife."

I believe, and always shall believe, that this was the first intimation he had had that there was anything between Aline and myself, though others think that he had suspected it and had adopted the measures presently to be disclosed because of that suspicion. He started forward, flushing deeply; then sank back in his chair, laughing outright.

on her decks suggested war as little as commerce.

I repeat that I was a proud and happy man that morning. The ship was the cause of my pride, and need I say that my happiness sprang from the knowledge that she was to be Aline's home as well as mine for the next six weeks. Sir Simon Crawshaw's announcement—made in all ignorance of my appointment to the Queen of Night—that my dear girl was to be one of her passengers on the coming trip had seemed almost too good to be true. But that it was true I gathered from his succeeding sentences, and I said nothing to disturb his ignorance. Not knowing what was the real—the terribly real—meaning of this pleasure-cruise, I could have shouted with laughter, and had hard work to compose my face as the baronet went on to discuss the merits of the vessel I was to command. All that my silly nautical brain could grasp was, firstly, that I was besting Sir Simon, and, secondly, that Nathan's visit to Grosvenor Square was explained by business connected with the trip.

I concealed my triumph as best I could under an air of bitter chagrin, and as soon as possible took my leave, the one great hope in my heart being that Sir Simon would not discover my appointment to the Queen of Night before the steamer sailed. I did not know whether he was to accompany his ward, but that mattered little. If the ship could only get away without his knowing who the captain was, Aline and I would have at any rate six clear days together before any one could land at Gibraltar—the first port of call. From what Nathan had let drop I gathered that the owners were not anxious to advertise the change of captains among the clients, so I thought there was every chance of gaining my object.

The testimonial of the Flower Line proved satisfactory to Nathan, and now here I was, on the day after the events recorded in the previous chapter, taking my first view of the "floating palace," as the advertisements called it, that had been committed to my charge. I had hurried down to the Docks the moment the letter had been approved and the appointment ratified. The little Jew had given me a note of introduction to the surgeon of the ship—Dr. Zavertal—whom he said I should find living on board, and he further admonished me to get on as well as I could with the doctor, as the medico of a vessel, frequented largely by invalids in quest of health, was necessarily an important personage.

(To Be Continued.)

THE OLD WOOD FIRE.

How It Was Built and Kept Alive by an Expert.

After the evening chores were done, my father would appear in the doorway with the big black-log coated with snow, often of ampler girth than himself, and fully breast-high to him as he held it upright, canting in one way and another, and walking it before him on its wedgeshaped end. He would perhaps stand it against the chimney while he took a breathing spell and planned his campaign. Then, the andirons hauled forward on the hearth, and the bed of half-burnt brands and live coals raked open, the big log was walked into the chimney, where a skillful turn would lay it over, hissing and steaming in its layer of hot embers, says a writer in the Atlantic Monthly. It seemed a thing alive, and its vehement sputtering and protesting made a dramatic moment for at least one small spectator. The stout shovel and tongs, or perhaps, a piece of firewood used as a lever, would force it against the

FORGETTING TO LAUGH

HUMAN RACE MAY BECOME MIRTHLESS BEINGS.

A British Scientist Sounds Note of Alarm on a New Danger.

The human race is confronted with a new and growing danger. It is forgetting how to laugh and is in peril of becoming a race of solemn mirthless beings with no outward evidence of the existence of emotions. The subject has become grave that it has drawn to its attention of a learned British scientist who takes the topic laughter most seriously.

The growing tendency to laugh threatens the whole social structure and promises, if unchecked, to eliminate one of the vital forces of life. The abstention from laughter in itself might be tolerated if it did not actually cause a deterioration of the physical and mental structure of humanity. And, like other evils of the past, it is likely to be handed down from one generation to another, coming more and more pronounced in its progress.

With laughter will go one of the best of human characteristics, and there will be nothing left but more tense and restrained elements.

FORGETTING HOW TO PLAY

The British scientist, who sounds the alarm says:

"It seems fairly certain that the decline of popular mirth is only part of a larger change—the gradual disappearance of the spirit of play, a full self-abandonment to the moment of light enjoyment. We may find this in the forced gaiety supplied by the gorgeous 'up to date' pantomime and other shows. It is illustrated by the change that has come over the old door sports. Even the clapping of hands by the solemn looking spectators sounds stiff and mechanical."

"This reduction of the full store of choral laughter of a past age to a meager rattle may readily be supposed to be due altogether to growing refinement of manners in the classes. Leaders of the 'high society' tell us, as we have seen, that loud laughter is prohibited by code of proprieties. The middle class in which the imitation of social superiors grows into a solemn cult has naturally adopted this idea from the upper class; and the classes low may be disposed on public occasions to consider Mother Grin so far as to curb the forward spirit of fun. Still, the decline seems to be much more than any such artificial restraint would account for. The evidence available certainly favors the conclusion that, even without fetters, the people do not laugh long and loud as they once did."

NO TIME FOR LAUGHTER.

The restrained laughter is a thing and the utter absence of it another. The latter failing is growing from the intense mental and nervous strain under which the modern world is working. There is time for laughter; every effort of mind and body is at top tension gain every advantage possible in combat for supremacy in the world of trade. It is evident everywhere and ever at high pitch. These victims of the modern creed of haste cannot relax. The time for mirth and laughter is given over to sleep and rest. The waking hours cannot be dissociated from the worry and toil of the busy world. This contention the scientist explains saying:

"The seriousness of to-day, which looks as if it had come to pay long visit, may be found to have roots in the great pushfulness

"Pulling myself together, I once more dismissed the incident of the eyes as too ridiculous for serious consideration. As the cab sped along the Embankment I gave myself up to pleasant anticipations of the coming meeting, and by the time it drew up in Grosvenor Square I had forgotten everything but Aline—Aline, the sweetheart whom I had wrested from the sea. But when I had paid my fare and stood before the house, my spirits received something of a damper, and I realized for the first time that even unprejudiced persons might see presumption, or what was worse, self-interest, in my courtship. That stately mansion, with its lordly frontage and imposing air of wealth, was hardly the sort of abode in which merchant-captains were wont to woo their brides.

However, "faint heart ne'er won fair lady," and I wasn't going to turn tail and run away from brown stucco and grand brass door-fittings. I mounted the steps and rang the bell, hardly decided till the door was opened, and a pompous butler stood before me, whether to ask for Aline or her guardian. Then I went full steam ahead, and inquired plump and straight whether Miss Challenor was at home.

The reply was a disappointment. "Miss Challenor is at Brighton, sir, and does not return till early next week. After that, I believe, she goes abroad for some time."

"Is Sir Simon in?" I asked.

"Yes, sir; will you please to step this way?"

He showed me into a small room on the ground-floor, and went to take my card to the baronet. While he was gone I tried to come to a conclusion as to what I should do, and I decided to be guided by circumstances. If Sir Simon was friendly, I would broach the subject of my love for Aline; if the reverse, I would wait and consult with Aline herself before taking a course which would compromise her and cause unpleasantness between her and her guardian.

The butler had not closed the door, and from where I stood I could see part of the hall and the foot of the grand staircase. In about two minutes I heard people coming down the stairs, and soon the butler came into view, apparently escorting some previous caller whom he was about to show to the front door at the conclusion of a visit. I was so placed that I could only see passers-by as they traversed the last two steps of the stairs, and the butler was out of my vision in a second. Without feeling any special interest in the visitor—except that I suppose, in a vague sort of way, a lover's jealousy made me curious about all visitors to that house—I waited for him to go by. There must have been an interval of half a dozen steps between the two, for the second descender of the stairs came with the shambling gait of age, and when he did appear was longer in my sight than the man-servant. Hence there was no shadow of doubt this time as to the reality of the coincidence that startled me.

Sir Simon's visitor was none other than Nathan, the Jew owner of the Queen of Night, my new employer.

I hurried to the room-door and looked after the retreating figure as it passed out of the house. He had his back to me now, but what I saw amply confirmed my recognition of the leering, wizened face. He was in the act of putting on a regular three-decker of a top-hat—a piece of headgear which, from the peculiarity of its construction, had specially attracted my attention in the city.

There was no time for conjecture or surmise as to the nature of his business with Sir Simon. The butler approached me with a request to follow him to his master's presence,

"She won't do that," I answered sharply, for his latest demeanour nettled me. "And, look here, Sir Simon," I added, stung to a premature declaration by the evil smile with which he received my answer, "I can give you a very good reason why Miss Challenor will not be so forgetful. You may as well know it first as last: she has promised to be my wife."

I believe, and always shall believe, that this was the first intimation he had had that there was anything between Aline and myself, though others think that he had suspected it and had adopted the measures presently to be disclosed because of that suspicion. He started forward, flushing deeply; then sank back in his chair, laughing outright.

"My dear sir," he sniggered at length, "it is a pity you are not in the royal navy instead of in the merchant service. You would be just the man to lead forlorn hopes and cutting out expeditions. Do you know that my ward is an heiress, entitled to something like a quarter of a million on attaining her majority?"

I confess I was staggered, but I replied boldly: "I did not know it. If I had been aware of Miss Challenor's great fortune I should never have courted her. As it is, the knowledge comes too late to make any difference, for we have plighted our troth."

"And you are willing to take the quarter of a million thrown in—just a trifling extra detail," he sneered, implying that I knew of Aline's wealth all along. "Come, Mr. Forrester, you must see that I cannot give my consent to such an engagement. I should fail in my duties as Miss Challenor's guardian if I listened for one moment to your proposal."

"Wait a minute," I interrupted; "I have had promotion since we met on the Dablia. I am now captain, and—"

"It makes no difference; pray spare me the interesting particulars," he interposed in turn. "No promotion in your rather obscure branch of a precarious profession would entitle you to aspire to my ward's hand. When do you go to sea again?"

Wondering at the abrupt question, I named the 15th of the month, which was the day Nathan had mentioned as the probable date of sailing.

"The 15th," he repeated. "Well, then, there'll be no harm in my telling you Miss Challenor's future movements: it may save you a lot of trouble in hanging about here. She remains at Brighton till the 14th, and on the following day—the date of your sailing, remember—she leaves England for six weeks. There can thus be no chance of your meeting, although you may perhaps see her through a telescope as you go down Channel. On the 15th my ward starts on a pleasure cruise, for the benefit of her health, in the ocean yacht Queen of Night."

CHAPTER IV.

As I stood in the Victoria Decks, looking for the first time at the noble vessel I was to command, I will dare wager that there was not a happier man or a prouder man than the Queen of Night's new captain within a thousand miles—no, not even among those homeward-bound passengers debouching from the great "liner" in the next berth.

Her hull was painted a pale yellow, or cream-color, her two funnels the same, and her brass-work glittered like burnished gold. She was bigger than any other steamer in the dock, and from her yacht-like smartness would have been taken rather for a navy ship than for a liner, were it not that the bright flowers and tropical plants displayed

to him as he held it upright, canting in one way and another, and walking it before him on its wedged-shaped end. He would perhaps stand it against the chimney while he took a breathing spell and planned his campaign. Then, the andirons hauled forward on the hearth, and the bed of half-burnt brands and live coals raked open, the icy log was walked into the chimney, where a skillful turn would lay it over, hissing and steaming in its layer of hot embers, says a writer in the Atlantic Monthly. It seemed a thing alive, and its vehement sputtering and protesting made a dramatic moment for at least one small spectator. The stout shovel and tongs, or perhaps, a piece of firewood used as a lever, would force it against the chimney-back; then a good-sized stick, called a "back-stick," was laid on top of it, and the andirons were set in place. Across the andirons another good-sized stick was laid, called a "fore-stick," and in the interspace smaller sticks were crossed and thrust and piled, all quickly kindled by the live coals and brands. In very cold weather a fire was kept burning all night, our father getting up once or twice to replenish it. Even in summer the coals rarely became extinct. A good heap of them, covered with embers at bedtime, would be found alive when raked open in the morning.

KILLING ANTS WITH CANNON.

Artillery charged with grape-shot has been employed to destroy great fortresses which the termites, or warrior ants, have made in many tropical countries. In South Africa the termites work enormous havoc. They live in a republic of their own, and some of them have wings. The workmen, the soldiers, and the queens, however, have none. The workmen construct their buildings, the soldiers defend the colony and keep order, and the females, or queens, are cared for by all the others. These become, in point of fact, mere egg-laying machines which have to remain tied to one spot. Their nesting homes are often twenty feet high and pyramidal in shape. Cattle climb upon them without crushing them. A dozen men can find shelter in some of their chambers, and native hunters often lie in wait inside them when out after wild animals. The ants construct galleries which are as wide as the bore of a large cannon, and which run three or four feet underground. The nests are said to be 500 times as high as the ant's body, and it is estimated that if we built our houses on the same scale, they would be four times as high as the pyramids of Egypt.

ARRESTED UNDER WATER.

Lance-Sergeant Murphy, of the Singapore Water Police visited a barge moored off the boat-quay to arrest two notorious gamblers who had taken refuge there. The gamblers however, immediately dived under water. Sergeant Murphy followed, found the two criminals lying flat on the mud at the bottom of the harbor, seized hold of them and brought both to the surface. He then swam with his captives to some steps, and took them to the police station.

A HOME REMEDY.

George — "It's no use fighting the coal-dealers."

Mrs. George — "No; the thing for you to do is to say nothing and saw wood."

UNCLE REUBEN SAYS:

Dis am no doubt a cold-hearted world, but mos' of us have learned dat one am spected to back up his words of sympathy wid ready cash.

ing from the intense mental nervous strain under which the mar of to-day is working. There is no time for laughter; every effort of mind and body is at top tension to gain every advantage possible in the combat for supremacy in the world of trade. It is evident everywhere and ever at high pitch. These victims of the modern creed of haste cannot relax. The time for mirth and laughter is given over to sleep and rest. The waking hours cannot be dissociated from the worry and toil of the busy world. This condition the scientist explains by saying:

"The seriousness of to-day, which looks as if it had come to pay a long visit, may be found to have its roots in the great pushfulness of men, the fiercer eagerness to move up in the scale of wealth and comfort, together with the temper which frets, the discontent—

The weariness, the fever, and the fret

which kill the capacity for a wholehearted abandonment to simple pleasures. So far as this is the case, what laughter survives may be expected to take on the tone of forced utterance with something of a sigh of weariness behind it. It is a though men had no time to laugh. Even at a social entertainment you will find men and women who meet your playful challenge only with a niggardly giggle which they instantly suppress; poor, distracted souls, unable for a moment to free themselves from the chaos of social claims which haunts them."

As a result of the observation made, the nonlaughing classes can be easily separated into two distinct groups, those who cannot laugh because of other habits predominating, and those who are always and forever cultivating the art of repression.

HABIT ACQUIRED.

The one who is repressing his mirth through his devotion to a false ideal is the one who is doing the most harm. Like all acquired habits, once fixed it is almost impossible to cast off. The repressionist comes in time to lose his faculty for laughter as thoroughly as the other, and when the occasion arises for him to try to give vent to a fit of real mirth he finds the faculty is lost. The result is a dismal result and timeless limitation of the genuine.

The laugh with a touch of venom in it is pointed out as the best evidence of the wrong that is growing up. A cynical laugh is not true laugh and is condemned along with the utter absence of it.

A strong plea is made for the return of the free shout and unrestrained laughter that carries with it health and good feeling in the one who laughs and the one who hears the sound which cannot be counterfeited.

AN AID TO HEALTH.

The value of the laugh from standpoint of health is unquestioned and from a moral view it is also a powerful stimulant. The advocate of laughter on that point says:

"The impulse to laugh will always take its complexion from the morbidness in which it germinates; as the good man, tender and mindful of the dues of reverence, ennobles his mirthful temper. It seems, indeed in such a moral 'milieu' to become an expression, one of the most beautiful, of goodness. It assures somehow of the genuineness of virtue, and brings it nearer to us something human to be loved. From all touch of pride and malice it takes on the look of a child joyousness made large and beneficent by expansive sympathies.

"Laughter, then, may be claimed to be one of the possessions of man to which they should jealously cling. It brings gayety into what is

FORGETTING TO LAUGH.

MAN RACE MAY BECOME MIRTHLESS BEINGS.

British Scientist Sounds a Note of Alarm on a New Danger.

The human race is confronted with new and growing danger. It is getting how to laugh and is in peril of becoming a race of solemn, mirthless beings with no outward evidence of the existence of emotions. The subject has become so grave that it has drawn to itself the attention of a learned British scientist who takes the topic of laughter most seriously. The growing tendency to laugh rears the whole social structure and promises, if unchecked, to eliminate one of the vital forces of life. The abstention from laughter in itself might be tolerated if it did not usually cause a deterioration in the physical and mental structure of man. And, like other evils once started, is likely to be handed down from one generation to another, becoming more and more pronounced in its progress.

With laughter will go one of the best of human characteristics, and there will be nothing left but the more tense and restrained elements.

FORGETTING HOW TO PLAY.

The British scientist, who sounds a warning alarm says: "It seems fairly certain that the decline of popular mirth is only part of a larger change, the gradual disappearance of the spirit of play, of full self-abandonment to the mood of light enjoyment. We may see in the forced gaiety supplied by the gorgeous 'up to date' pantomime and other shows. It is illustrated in a change that has come over our art of door sports. Even the clapping of hands by the solemn looking spectators sounds stiff and mechanical."

"This reduction of the full stream of laughter of a past age to meager rillet may readily be supposed to be due altogether to a growing refinement of manners in all classes. Leaders of the 'high society' tell us, as we have seen, that laughter is prohibited by its improprieties. The middle class which the imitation of social superiors grows into a solemn 'cult', has naturally adopted this idea from the upper class; and the classes below may be disposed on public occasions to consider Mother Grundy far as to curb the forward spirit of fun. Still, the decline seems to be much more than any such artificial restraint would account for. The evidence available certainly favors the conclusion that, even when fettered, the people do not laugh as loud as they once did."

NO TIME FOR LAUGHTER.

The restrained laughter is one thing and the utter absence of it is another. The latter failing is growing from the intense mental and nervous strain under which the man to-day is working. There is no time for laughter; every effort of mind and body is at top tension in every advantage possible in the combat for supremacy in the world trade. It is evident everywhere and ever at high pitch. These vicissitudes of the modern creed of haste do not relax. The time for mirth and laughter is given over to sleep and rest. The waking hours cannot be dissociated from the worry and toil of the busy world. This condition the scientist explains by saying: "The seriousness of to-day, which looks as if it had come to pay a heavy visit, may be found to have its roots in the great misfortune of ways tending to grow a dull world and of which at times the onlooker is disposed to say what Walpole said of the doings of the fashionable esthetes at Bath—'there never was anything so entertaining or so dull.' It supplies diversion in youth and still more in age, and it may with a few, as it did with Heine and R. L. Stevenson, remain a bright comrade on the sick bed. It is the manna on which good fellowship loves to feed. And so many sided is it it may be recommended as a planer for moral ridges, and it may add the last touch to the character picture which every man is engaged in painting. It will graciously accompany us when we visit the nursery and try our cumbersome hand at the art of entertaining childhood, and will not forsake us—if we care for its company—when we betake ourselves to the graver occupations. If this is true it would seem as if, instead of trying to put it down, we should seek to promote the laughing habit in ourselves and in others."

NEVER GIVE WAY TO MIRTH.

It only needs that the attention be called to the failing to make it obtrusively evident. A moment of consideration will call to mind a score of acquaintances who do not laugh. It is with no effort that the names of several men successful in the business world can be told over among the list of those who never give way to mirth.

The causes working to this end are many. The strides of modern progress are in a way to blame. The incentive to laugh is worn out and fagged. The joke and quip of former times was only an occasional visitor, but now it is obtruded daily and almost hourly in the fast multiplying daily press and the ever increasing array of theatres devoted to fun alone. The surfeit of it is killing off the art of laughter. The thing that once produced a laugh and deserved it is to-day met with scorn and contempt.

It may almost be said that there is nothing left to laugh at. The field has been thrashed over so thoroughly that the laugh is tired out and can only be aroused by an effort, and when it requires an effort to laugh the laugh has lost its value.

The custom of the times, too, calls for what is called "dry" humor. It must possess the one quality of solemnity. It is being sadly overworked.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Amusing Reasons for Parting Man and Wife.

Mrs. Welch, of Baltimore, has just been granted a divorce from her husband on the ground that the latter kept beetles, centipedes, and tarantulas alive in their bedroom. These she declared, used to get loose at night and she was compelled to catch them.

Although excessive indulgence in cigarette smoking is deserving of reprobation it assuredly does not merit the drastic penalty meted out to a husband by Judge Burnell, of the Third Circuit Court of Wisconsin, who, at the instance of a complaining wife, granted her a decree of divorce on the ground that the respondent, through the above habit, had become depraved in mind and body.

An Army Reserve officer named Duval asked for a divorce on the grounds that (1) his wife was an advocate of woman's rights and had attempted to persuade other ladies not to submit to their husband's orders, and (2) that she was in the habit of ridiculing the French army and calling him a coward. Although on the first plea he failed, on the second the French courts granted

HOUSEHOLD.

CHOICE RECIPES.

Macaroni and Chicken Pudding.—Boil half a package of macaroni tender, drain, turn into cold water, and drain again. Lay on a biscuit board and cut into pieces about half an inch long. Thicken a pint of chicken stock with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed into one of butter. Stir into this a cupful of chopped chicken meat and the cold macaroni. Last of all beat in slowly a whipped egg; remove from the fire, season to taste, turn into a greased pudding dish, sprinkle crumbs over the top and bake for half an hour. Send around grated cheese with it.

Lemon Meringue Pudding.—Scald two cups of milk, to which have been added a tablespoonful of butter, a pinch of salt and one of soda. Pour hot water over one cup grated bread crumbs. Leave until cold. Beat together the yolks of two eggs, and a quarter cup of sugar, adding one-quarter of a grated lemon rind. Stir into the cooled bread crumbs and bake for twenty minutes. Beat the whites of two eggs with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, flavored with the juice of the lemon. When the pudding is baked spread first a layer of jelly over the top, and the beaten whites. Return to the oven a moment and brown. Serve cold with cream and sugar.

A Delicious Fruit Salad.—One cup of Malaga grapes, three oranges, one cup of English walnut kernels, one bunch of celery, one head of lettuce; mayonnaise dressing. This salad must be prepared by the housekeeper herself, as it is such a dainty dish that a hireling would be apt to slight it and make a failure of what might otherwise be a temptation to the most fastidious gourmet. The only tedious part of the operation is skinning the grapes. Line the dish with lettuce leaves; cut the celery into inch lengths and mix with fruits and nuts. Mix in the Mayonnaise and set in ice until just before it is served; when heap in the lettuce-lined glass dishes.

Creamed Tomato Soup.—Put a cupful of (aired) tomatoes into a saucepan with a small onion chopped fine and cook half an hour after the boil begins. Strain and rub through a colander and return to the fire. Season with pepper, salt and a teaspoonful of white sugar. Stir in by degrees two tablespoonfuls of butter, cut up and rubbed into two tablespoonfuls of flour. Have ready in another saucepan a pint of boiling milk, in which has been dissolved a bit of soda not larger than a pea. Let the soup simmer for three minutes after butter and flour go in, stirring well and often; pour into a tureen, add the boiling milk, mix well and send to table. If milk and tomatoes are boiled together they will be likely to form a curdled compound in spite of the soda.

Scalloped Tomatoes.—Drain off all the liquid that will come away. (Salted and peppered it can be kept for a couple of days to be made into tomato sauce for chops, etc.) Sprinkle the bottom of a buttered pie or pudding dish with dry crumbs, salted and peppered. Cover with a layer of the drained tomatoes; stick bits of butter in this and sprinkle lightly with sugar. Fill the dish in this order. The top layer should be fine crumbs, seasoned and buttered. Cover closely and bake half an hour. Then brown slightly upon the grating of the oven.

Baked Tomato Toast.—Take a

ough heat to raise the puffs properly. They will swell up three times their original size.

CLEANING HOUSE PLANTS.

During winter months house plants frequently become unsightly and delicate by the accumulation of dust on their leaves. Do not try to wash the dust off plants as they stand in the window, but take them to the tub and give them a weekly bath in lukewarm water. With the hand over the top of the pot, dip the plant up and down and draw smartly through the water. The larger plants may be given a sponge bath if they are too large for the tub. Dust is positively injurious to the plants, as well as unsightly to the eye.

TOILET HINTS.

A salt bath at night wonderfully rests and invigorates the whole system.

Rub a silk handkerchief gently but steadily over the face after washing it.

To remove dandruff, use alcohol and castor oil, one ounce of oil to half pint of alcohol. Rub in well with a rail brush.

In some cases grey hair is due to a lack of secretion of sulphur in the blood. The occasional use of sulphur soap is good.

Do not steam or dry all the natural oil from the face, for all the skin burns twice as quickly, and the wrinkles prematurely appear.

The wrinkles called "crows feet" should be prevented by daily stroking of the folds, or where they would come. Keeping the blood in free circulation under the skin is the sure wrinkle preventive.

Ammonia and powdered borax in warm water should be used frequently in washing toilet sponge. A sponge should never be used unless it is sweet and clean.

After washing it dry in the air and sunshine.

HAZARDS TO HEALTH.

Exposure to Winter Weather Dangerous to Life.

The majority of persons in the temperate zone delights in winter because of its sports and amusements. It brings with it, however, great hazards to health and a train of discomforts, some petty and other serious, but none of which is generally recognized as affecting the health; yet their alleviation and cure are often difficult.

It would raise the average of health significantly if the vast importance of precautionary measures could be impressed upon the public and attention drawn to the fact that these so-called petty discomforts are a menace to health.

There is a misunderstanding as to the benefits which cold weather confers. If in autumn and spring persons took the same amount of exercise and breathed as deeply as cold compels them to in order to maintain the normal heat of the body, they would find these seasons congenial to health. Most people know that freezing is as inimical to life as burning. But they seem to think that any degree of cold short of freezing is beneficial, and one hears pernicious talk about its stimulating effect, pernicious because it induces many persons to do foolhardy things.

Cold is beneficial only when, through the demand of oxygen to feed internal fires, the lungs are stimulated to their full duty. The circulation of the blood should be correspondingly accelerated, and it is as long as the body is kept warm. But the moment the hands, feet, nose or ears becomes stingingly cold, harm is done, and if, through

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A divorce suit was, a short while since, instituted by a Mrs. Sarah Palmer, of Paterson, N.J., against her husband on the ground of cruelty. The gentleman had, it seems, a penchant for paregoric, which useful medicine he imbibed in such quantities as to render him, in his partner's eyes, an inhuman monster. It is, however, questionable whether even American law will regard the matter in the same light.

About the same date Charles Kraus, of Cincinnati, took unto himself for wife one whom he judged to be a "complete" woman. But, alas! after marriage he found that deception had been practised upon him, and that the lady of his choice was the unfortunate possessor of an artificial eye and leg. Forthwith he sued for a divorce on the ground that he had been cajoled into matrimony under false pretences. Judge Davis, however, decided in favor of the wife, remarking that, as she had never been asked before marriage whether she had any physical defects, there could be no question of deceit. "It is not unlawful," he continued, "for women to attract men with devices and attachments used to improve the work of Nature. Otherwise, why should not false hair and other deceptions peculiar to females be made a ground of divorce?"

CAUGHT NAPPING.

"Your worship," said the wily solicitor, who was defending the stalwart prisoner in the dock, "you cannot possibly convict my client of house-breaking. I submit, sir, with all reverence, that neither morally nor legally can you convict him. I will tell you why.

"Mr. Sikes here, as the evidence clearly proves, did not break into any house at all. He found the parlor window wide open, as the witnesses admit, and all he did was to put in his right arm and remove some unimportant articles.

"Now, sir, Mr. Sikes' arm is not he himself, and I fail to see how you can punish the whole individual for a fault committed by only one of his limbs."

"Very well, sir," said the cautious Solon of the bench, "I have heard of a similar defence before to-day, so I find the prisoner's arm guilty, and sentence it to six months' imprisonment. The gentleman himself can accompany it or not as he chooses. Mr. Clerk, record the sentence."

Then Mr. Sikes smiled a fourteen-inch smile, and the plan of the defence became apparent as he quietly proceeded to unscrew his guilty cork arm, and leave it in the custody of the court.

NO DOUBTS ABOUT IT.

"How do you know it is rheumatism?" asked his friend. "You haven't seen a doctor."

"I know what it is all right," replied the victim. "Rheumatism is one of those things that doesn't need an introduction."

and tomatoes are boiled together they will be likely to form a curdled compound in spite of the soda.

Scallop of Tomatoes. — Drain off all the liquid that will come away. (Salted and peppered it can be kept for a couple of days to be made into tomato sauce for chops, etc.). Sprinkle the bottom of a buttered pie or pudding dish with dry crumbs, salted and peppered. Cover with a layer of the drained tomatoes; stick bits of butter in this and sprinkle lightly with sugar. Fill the dish in this order. The top layer should be fine crumbs, seasoned and buttered. Cover closely and bake half an hour. Then brown slightly upon the grating of the oven.

Baked Tomato Toast. — Take a pint of tomatoes, with pepper and salt, and cook gently for fifteen minutes. Rub through a colander and return to the fire. In another saucepan heat a cupful of milk, with a tiny bit of soda. Add two teaspoonfuls of butter, cut up in flour, and stir for one minute. Put a teaspoonful of sugar with the tomato. Take from the fire and mix with the boiling milk. Pour at once upon slices of crustless bread toasted and dipped into boiling salted water, then buttered and packed into a pudding dish. Cover and bake for ten minutes. It is palatable and wholesome.

Some Things Once Can Do With Canned Tomatoes. — Of these there are brands and brands. Some tins turn out a superfluity of liquid, many unripe lumps and bits of skin mingled with the pulp. Note the name and address of the manufacturer and avoid the "make" in the future. The housewife who took advantage of the height of the season and put up her own tomatoes, rejecting cores and hard pieces, and draining off half the juice, will fare best in this score, now that winter drives her from fresh vegetables to "canned goods."

Stewed Tomatoes. — Mince a quarter of a small onion and put with the tomatoes over the fire. Cook, after the boil is reached, fifteen minutes. Add then three tablespoonfuls of dry, fine crumbs, a tablespoonful of butter, and salt and pepper to taste. Stew gently for five minutes more, stir in a teaspoonful of sugar and pour into a deep dish.

Sweetbread Salad. — As soon as the sweetbreads are brought home, plunge them into scalding water, slightly salted, and allow them to remain there for ten minutes; then lay in iced water to whiten them. When entirely cold cook them for fifteen minutes in salted boiling water, wipe dry and lay them on the ice until they are cold and crisp, when they may be cut with a sharp knife into slices or into dice. Line your salad bowl with lettuce leaves; lay the sliced sweetbreads upon them, and cover thickly with mayonnaise dressing.

Plum Pudding. — Rub together a cup of sugar and a half cup of butter. Stir into this a half pound of chopped and powdered suet, then beat in five eggs, a half pint of milk and a teaspoonful of orange juice. Dredge with flour a cup each of stoned raisins and cleaned currants and a half cup of minced citron. Add this fruit to the batter and stir in a quarter teaspoonful each of powdered cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Last of all, beat in a quart of flour, turn into a large mold and steam for six hours, then serve.

Puffs. — Mix together three beaten eggs, a quart of milk, a pinch of salt and a scant quart of flour. (This will make thirty-six puffs.) Beat all together until the batter is free from lumps. Have the puff pans hissing hot while you grease them. Half fill with batter, bake for about fifteen minutes, until a light brown, in a very hot oven. The pan must be of iron. Nothing else holds en-

tain the normal heat of the body, they would find these seasons congenial to health. Most people know that freezing is as inimical to life as burning. But they seem to think that any degree of cold short of freezing is beneficial, and one hears pernicious talk about its stimulating effect, pernicious because it induces many persons to do foolhardy things.

Cold is beneficial only when, through the demand of oxygen to feed internal fires, the lungs are stimulated to their full duty. The circulation of the blood should be correspondingly accelerated, and it is as long as the body is kept warm. But the moment the hands, feet, nose or ears becomes stingingly cold, harm is done, and if, through insufficient clothing, this chill involves the limbs and extends to the shoulders or other parts of the body the danger is proportionately increased and may be the incipient cause of pneumonia, fevers or other disease.

A chill disturbs the capillary circulation, and in women this is so sensitive that its slightest disturbance may cause cutaneous disorders. Frequently the seeds of a winter's discomforts are sown during frosty evenings of autumn. Many take keen delight in the sharp tingle of the air, but the benefit of its stimulating ozone is lost unless the body is protected from chill. Often the hands or feet become stingingly cold, and within twenty-four hours a burning irritation is felt in some part of the limbs. Because the hands are more commonly exposed than the feet the irritation is usually felt first in the upper arms, extending to the wrists, or involving the thighs and ankles in exact measure to the exposure.

Whiffers — "See here, Bliffers! You told me the way to win a girl was to devote myself to her mother." Bliffers — "Yes, sirree, that will do it every—" Whiffers — "Huh! I wanted to win Miss Beauti, and I took your advice and devoted myself to Mrs. Beauti, and now the old lady, who is a widow, wants to marry me herself."

One day a man was brought before a judge for stealing a cheese from a grocer's door, and the principal witness, a carter, told how he had seen the man take the cheese and had run up and held him. "Then you caught him in the nefarious act?" said the judge. "The what, sir?" said the witness. "You caught him in the nefarious act, I say," repeated the judge. "Not me," was the reply; "I caught him by the scruff of the neck."

Mrs. Gadd — "You look tired, Mrs. Gabb. What is the matter?" Mrs. Gabb — "Tired? I'm nearly dead. I've sat at my bathroom window every day for hours seven weeks on end, listening to the sounds in the parsonage next door, and I haven't heard a cross word yet."

"My dear," said a wife who had been married three years, as she beamed across the table on her lord and master, "tell me what first attracted you to me. What pleasant characteristic did I possess which placed me above other women in your sight?" And her lord and master simply said: "I give it up."

Wallace — "We have a cat that tries to play the piano." Ferry — "Huh! You ought to hear ours try to sing."

"I sent a postage stamp for a pamphlet which was to tell me how to succeed." "What did it say?" "It said: 'Make better use of your postage stamps.'"

THE LOVING PHYSICIAN

A Career of Usefulness Is Open to the Men Who Study Medicine.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Colossians iv, 14, "Luke, the beloved physician."

Have you ever explored the east side of New York city — that is, where the Bowery is situated? There many poor live. There the masses are huddled together in tenements. It is the home of hundreds of thousands of men and women who every winter are fighting the two man-eating bloodhounds, cold and hunger, which are snarling and snapping at them like famished wolves.

But though the east side of New York city may be the home of the poor and, in many places, of the social outcast, yet in 1896 there was seen upon the streets a most remarkable funeral. That day 15,000 human hearts were aching. At least 800 men were walking in line behind that hearse. There were sixty pallbearers, every one of whom to more or less extent was indebted for his health or life to the man whose body was then sleeping in the casket. "Who is this man about to be buried," asked an eyewitness, "a king or warrior, a statesman, an orator, a governor, a city official?" No. He was a plain, simple physician. He was a Dr. Aronson, who had given up his whole life to work among the poor. He not only cared for the sick body but also for the sick soul. He had inherited a small fortune from his father, and when he entered the homes of the destitute he would leave here a little and there a little along with his prescriptions. While he lay sick hundreds and thousands of poor people whom he had befriended came to inquire at his door. They knelt by hundreds in the street about his house, praying to God to restore to them their good physician. When he was dead, with their own hands the poor carried him out to

HIS LAST RESTING PLACE.

Dr. Aronson was only a beautiful type of Luke, "the beloved physician." Paul would never have written so tenderly about him unless Dr. Luke had been that kind of a man. In imagination I can see Paul coming to his room at night and saying: "Where is Luke? Where is Dr. Luke?" Then some one would answer, "Paul, after you had finished preaching to that great audience this evening and Luke had closed the service with prayer, some one told Dr. Luke about an old Christian saint who was sick and could not get out to the service. Then Dr. Luke immediately said, 'Why, I will go at once and see her.' So he took along his medicine bag in one hand and his Bible in the other. He told me to tell you not to sit up for him. He did not know when he could get back." "Yes, yes," half disappointedly answers the missionary; "that is just like Dr. Luke. I never seem to be able to have him at all for myself. He is always calling upon some one that is poor and sick and in trouble. My, how tired he must get!" Then some morning I see Paul wake up. He looks over to the other side of the room, where a bed is all mussed up and yet without an occupant. "Well," says Paul, "I guess Luke is off again on one of his calls. I do hope he will

sick well, but also to prevent the well from getting sick. We are all ready to agree that the chief duty of the good lawyer is to keep his clients out of court. Why should we not be ready to confess that the chief purpose of the doctor is to keep his patients as long as possible out of the hospital and the sick room?

That the chief triumphs of the medical profession have been won during the last century in the prevention of disease rather than in the cure there is no doubt. How have the great plagues which used to sweep over Europe been halted? By the power of the sword? No. By the power of the bacteriologist's microscope and the physician's pen.

Why is the longevity of the human race being increased year by year? Because people do not work as hard as they used to work? Oh, no. An average man to-day goes through more hard work and nerve exhaustion and excitement in a week than his grandfather did in a whole year. The longevity of the human race is increasing in spite of the strenuous life we lead. It is increasing because the doctor, year by year, is telling us how to eat, how to dress and in what kind of houses we should live.

Young men about to enter the medical profession, you are soon to be one of the great band of teachers of physical hygiene. Can you not be a leader in spiritual hygiene also? Your calling opens for you the door of many homes. It not only opens for you the front door, but also the closet door, in which hang the bleached bones of a family skeleton. You are to be the recipient of the heart's secrets as no one else in the community. You will have your finger upon the pulse of a community and will ultimately know whether it beats sinfully fast or sinfully slow. Will you not say the right gospel word to that young man who is doing what he ought not to do? Will you not speak a warning word to that wife, that mother, that child, who may be drifting into sin? They will gladly take Christian advice from you, which perhaps they would not take from a minister. They may say, "A minister is merely working for his salary," but they will know that you are disinterested in speaking the name of the Lord Jesus. In Christ's name will you not try to prevent sin as well as to cure sin after it has already come?

But, though you may declare that since you have entered the medical school you have not lived a Christian life, yet there are still two or three

TREMENDOUS FACTS

that, I think, may work a change in you, two or three facts by which I believe, you are going to be redeemed for Christ and confess him and live for him as a Christian physician. In the first place, I know that you came from a Christian home. It is a wonderful truth to tell that nearly all the men who enter the medical or legal or ministerial profession come from Christian homes. As soon as a father and mother become converted their chief desire seems to be to give their boys a liberal education, so that they can make the most out of their lives for Christ. Thus, young man, no matter where you go or what you do, you can never get away from the many parental prayers

weeping friends are telling of your good works, as the weeping widows did about the corpse of Dorcas, there will be heard a flutter of wings. Then the same messenger which carried up your soul—your redeemed soul—to the white throne of God will return. And the same voice which spake when the white dove hovered over the Christ standing in the Jordan will speak then. And then all the weeping friends will recall the divine commendation, "I was sick, and ye visited me." Oh, my young friends, will you not here and now consecrate your life to the cross? By the grace of God will you not be a Christian family physician? Be a good Dr. Aronson or a good Dr. Luke.

LOST AMONG SAVAGES.

Story of a Man Lost for Seventeen Years.

In 1846 the bark Peruvian was wrecked off the coast of Queensland. The story of the one survivor, James Murrell, as told in Marcus Clark's "Australia of the Past," is as strange as the adventures of "Robinson Crusoe." For seventeen years Murrell lived among the savages, and all but forgot his own language, his name and the memory of his native land.

At last one day a vessel came to the shore while Murrell was absent, and the sailors gave shirts to the natives. Murrell told the natives that if ever another ship came and he was not on the spot, they should find him. Another ship did come, and the savages, remembering the wishes of their companion, tried to attract the crew. But the Englishmen, notwithstanding their wild shouts, fired at them and drove them away. Murrell despaired of ever seeing home again.

Not long after, a white man with two horses came upon some natives lamenting the death of an old man. Possibly he mistook the ceremonies for signs of hostility. At any rate, he shot the old man's son, and for this was murdered by the tribe, who became so suspicious of whites that Murrell had less chance than before of coming face to face with his countrymen.

He told the natives that the white men fired at them because they did not understand the language, and said next time he would go himself and explain. They consented, and Murrell went exploring with a native, until he came to a white man's hut, many miles down the coast.

Getting clear of the shrub, the exile saw the smoke of a chimney and heard feeding on the grass. The sight of these strange animals frightened the native, and he ran back alone.

Murrell went into a water-hole, where he washed himself as white as he could, and then, standing on the fence, where the dogs could not bite him, he hailed the hut. There were two men living there. One came out and cried, "Bill, there's a yellow man standing on the rails, naked. He's not black. Bring the gun."

Murrell cried, "Don't shoot! I am a British object," — for he had so far forgotten his language that he confused "object" and "subject," — "a shipwrecked sailor."

The two men received him kindly, and heard his story. They asked him if he knew what date it was. He did not.

"The twenty-fifth of January, 1863. You have been lost seventeen years."

He tried to eat bread, but it choked him, and he had lost his relish for sugar and tea.

His white rescuers took him to the newly made town of Bowen, where a subscription was raised for him. Later he was baptized, married, and appointed to a small place as keeper of bonded stores in the Government house.

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

DAIRY COWS AND FEEDS.

How can the dairymen best manage his dairy at present prices? Is feed to secure the most profit, is a very important question, writes Geo. L. Gillingham. A problem much harder to solve, perhaps, under our present conditions than many years. In the first place will have to make this the weak year. That is to say the average dairy farmers will have to wait themselves from the old families in their barnyard. The which they have been keeping boarders just for their company old associations, and from which there is no profit even when feed selling at reasonable prices. Those who have native cattle or grade would perhaps find it more profitable this winter to dispose of milk to the butcher as soon as their milk flow fell below the amount which would be paid for food consumed, with waiting for them to go dry, and perhaps others, either at once or in spring about the time to turn pasture.

It is true we who have registered herds can not do this, as we cannot afford to dispose of cows of that kind at such prices as we would be compelled to take, besides we cannot find others to take their place as with the natives and grades. We can do the next best thing, we our cows get along toward the later stages of lactation where we them stuffers, and are not giving enough to pay us anything over cost of the grain fed, let them dry and feed only ensilage or roughage, milking and graining of those which are giving a paying quantity. These dry cows can feed this winter from the silo just as cheaply as any previous winter our crops of corn were generous good and our silage

COST US THE SAME.

With ensilage costing \$1.40 per these cows giving no milk, by being fed 35 pounds of ensilage per day a cost of 24 cents, with cheap roughage such as cut fodder, straw or second crop hay should not cost 4 or 5 cents per day or even 1 and will come in in fine condition with strong, healthy calves, and good work all the following summer.

If kept milking we must feed grain at high prices. No feed is cost less than one cent per pound much of it was 1½ cents, feed these stuffers not over six pounds per day would add to the abatement from 6 to 10 cents besides the labor of milking, which would mean a long game of the dairyman. The labor of feeding and caring for the cows not milking would be more than balanced by the fertility for the farm. The question will naturally arise, will it not be an injury to the cows, drying them off such a long period; will it not injure them a tendency to go dry the next year, even longer, when perhaps they would pay to keep them milking under different conditions of prices. This question we would answer the care of a heifer in the first period of lactation before her milk have become established, it would most decidedly, and should not be attempted with the heifer. But the adult cow, with her habits established it would be no detriment, in fact some of them would better work the following year, their long rest if carefully milked and carefully taken care of. All we must study the individual

out to the service. Then Dr. Luke immediately said, "Why, I will go at once and see her." So he took along his medicine bag in one hand and his Bible in the other. He told me to tell you not to sit up for him. He did not know when he could get back. "Yes, yes," half disappointedly answers the missionary; "that is just like Dr. Luke. I never seem to be able to have him at all for myself. He is always calling upon some one that is poor and sick and in trouble. My, how tired he must get!" Then some morning I see Paul wake up. He looks over to the other side of the room, where a bed is all mussed up and yet without an occupant. "Well," says Paul, "I guess Luke is off again on one of his calls. I do hope he will be back in time to take ship for Corinth. We certainly must sail to-day." Then in imagination I see the companion of Paul running down to the wharf just before the gangplank is drawn in. He has been employing every moment of the time to visit the sick room, to give a last prescription and to offer a last prayer, and as he rushes up to the ship I can see scores and scores of men and women whom he has helped reach forth their hands as they cry: "Goodby, Dr. Luke! Goodby! Goodby! May God bless and keep and reward you for what you have done for us! Goodby! Goodby!" Then I can see good old Dr. Luke turn and say: "Goodby, my dear Christian friends! May Christ, the Divine Physician, heal your diseased physical bodies and your sin diseased souls! Farewell until we meet in heaven!"

PHYSICIAN'S OPPORTUNITIES.

But as I go on showing to you young medical students the golden opportunities of future usefulness which the consecrated, ten talent doctor can wield I must here and now halt. I must stop long enough to show you that great opportunities for good always imply great opportunities for evil. Some two years ago I attended one of the Rush medical classes and heard there a farewell address given by the graduating class by Prof. D. R. Brower, a distinguished specialist on nervous diseases. It was a brutally frank and direct address in many ways. Its blunt statements again and again evoked derisive laughter through the raised tiers of seats filled with students. But as I went home I said to myself: "Dr. Brower is right. An honest, skillful physician is one of the noblest works of God, but an unprincipled physician is one of the most despicable, loathsome and cowardly reprobates who ever breathed the breath of life." When the hand beneficent in healing is devoted to undermining the purity of society, it is like the soft and velvety paw of the leopard, which covers a terrible and merciless claw. Oh, young man about to enter the noble medical profession, I beg of you not to prove false to your trust! I beg of you when you enter the home of a man who surrenders into your care the life and the safety of his children that you never prove untrue by advice or action to the trust reposed in you!

No matter how brilliant an unprincipled doctor may be, no Christian man or woman can afford or has any right to employ him as a family physician. I once heard of a reformed drunkard who was supposed to be dying. The physician by his bedside said, "The only medicine which can cure you is alcohol." Then the wife, who sat near and had lived through the horrors of being a drunkard's wife, turned to the physician and said: "Doctor, if the only medicine which can save him is alcohol, then I refuse to let him live. Yes, let him die sober rather than live drunk."

MEDICINE'S CHIEF TRIUMPHS.

But the purpose of the medical profession is not only to make the

TREMENDOUS FACTS

that, I think, may work a change in you, two or three facts by which I believe, you are going to be redeemed for Christ and confess him and live for him as a Christian physician. In the first place, I know that you came from a Christian home. It is a wonderful truth to tell that nearly all the men who enter the medical or legal or ministerial profession come from Christian homes. As soon as a father and mother become converted their chief desire seems to be to give their boys a liberal education, so that they can make the most out of their lives for Christ. Thus, young man, no matter where you go or what you do, you can never get away from the many parental prayers which have been offered in your behalf. They are always tugging and pulling you toward a better life. They are pulling your heartstrings now toward Christ.

In the next place, you are not a homeopath in a spiritual sense. You may be a disciple of Hahnemann, as many of you are, but in a spiritual sense you are not. In the realm of the higher life you do not believe similia similibus curantur, that "like cures like." You do not believe that "sin cures sin." Oh, no. You know and you feel only the blood of Jesus, the Saviour, can make you as spotless as the driven snow. So, now, I feel that the ourer and holier life is dawning upon you. I feel that all the good and the true in you is leading you on to fully consecrate yourself to the Master's service. We have often heard how brave the surgeons have been in battle. President Roosevelt declared that there never was a braver set of men than the doctors who belonged to the rough riders. At San Juan hill, upon their backs, they carried the wounded to the rear, while the Spanish sharpshooters were firing at them from among the trees. That was brave. That was heroic. But to-day I want you to be just as brave and true. I here and now want you, in order to insure your future Christian usefulness as a family physician, to surrender your whole life to the service of Jesus Christ. You will do it, will you not?

BE LIKE DR. LUKE.

And so, young physician, as you are now ready to consecrate your life to the Saviour I am going to tell you about a beautiful scene which perhaps may happen in your life and death. I hope the death scene may happen many years from now. Some day in the dim future, let us hope when your life's work is drawing to a close, there will be great excitement in some village or in one of the neighborhoods of a great city. Everywhere the word will be whispered: "Have you heard the news? Have you heard the news? The doctor, the good old family doctor, is very sick." Then the news will be printed in the village or the city newspapers that the good doctor, the family doctor, is dead. Then in your family home there will be assembled a tearful gathering. The young men and the young women there will not only remember that you welcomed them into the world, but also to tell how you put your gentle hand of remonstrance upon their shoulders when they were about to drift away into sin. Then the older folks will tell how you prayed with them when they lost their first babies. And the minister will tell how your presence was always the strongest spiritual reinforcement in the church. And the poor families will tell how you not only paid for the medicines out of your own pocket, but also how you got your friends to help out their winter need with clothing and food and coal. And while these

a British object," — for he had so far forgotten his language that he confused "object" and "subject," — "a shipwrecked sailor."

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LONDON FOG.

Clay and Marshes Help to Keep the Air Cold.

London clay and Essex marshes are two factors which help to keep the soil and air of East London cold, and so to condense the vapor in the air till it turns to fog, says the London Spectator. But as fog requires particles of dust to be a nucleus for each vaporization, the smoke and soot which in the still weather that always accompanies fog cannot be wafted away provide such a fine "vehicle" for the water to condense on as to give London the very first place among fog-ridden towns, though the centre of a good Leeds fog is, if anything, rather stronger in bouquet and fine keeping quality.

We certainly have not in the least improved away any portion of our London fogs. Consequently it may be guessed that we do not know everything that is to be known about the story of the mist. While no one can give a proper explanation of the remarkable way in which a fog helps to fill a pond, raising the water inches in a night, it can hardly be expected that the movements and, if we may say so, the shapes, of fogs should be fully accounted for either. Fog will come across a bright sea like a solid upright wall. Occasionally it does so in London, too, though, as the city is mainly cut up by streets and we are walking in each at the bottom of a kind of crack, the march of the fog wall is seldom noticed before it is over the observer. Last winter such an advance fog was seen in Hyde Park, with great distinctness. It was a sunny afternoon, with a gentle southeasterly breeze, when the wind changed to the east, temperature fell and a solid black wall some thousand feet high was seen coming up and advancing along the Serpentine as if someone had hung up a black blanket, and was sweeping it forward, held up at each corner by invisible hands, like the veil in some Hebrew prophet's vision. There was ice on the lake, though not strong enough to skate on, and the bottom folds of the fog blanket were seen curling up and rolling like a puff of dark smoke. It travelled fast and soon overtook the onlookers with its partial eclipse. This "steepness" accounts for the local character of fogs. It may be black in the Strand and sunny in Cavendish Square.

X-RAYS AND CRIME.

The representative of the Mikado has purchased an X-rays machine, which is to be utilized in the Government mints in Japan for the detection of dishonest employees. The machine is used to examine suspects as they leave the mint daily, and has revealed the presence of coins that had been consigned for safe keeping to the gully ones' stomachs.

for the farm. The question will naturally arise, will it not be an injury to the cows, drying them off such a long period; will it not give them a tendency to go dry the next year, even longer, when perhaps would pay to keep them milking under different conditions of prices. This question we would answer the care of a heifer in the first period of lactation before her milk have become established, it would most decidedly, and should not be attempted with the heifer. But the adult cow, with her habits established, it would be no detriment, in fact some of them would better work the following year, their long rest if carefully milked and carefully taken care of. All we must study the individual of our cows; much depends upon man behind her.

RUNNING WATER.

We are a firm believer in the covered barnyard for cattle. In it they may have their common wants better supplied and with less labor expense than anywhere else. A covered yard should be comfortable and congenial to the health of animals, a place where the cows can be shut in and the storms shut out. It would be much like a big stable and should be supplied with and connected to an open yard to which cows should have free access at times in good weather. Nothing better for them than to get out in the open air when they like it. A covered yard should also be supplied with and connected to a good water stable proper, which should be clean and comfortable for both man and beast.

Now if we keep the cow constantly confined in this stable proper it is next thing to impossible to supply her with all of her common wants and at the same time keep this stable in a condition becoming a place where we gather for the taste of one of our most important articles of food. No system of ventilation can be as perfect in the stables as out of doors where the cows can at their pleasure and bask in fresh air and sunshine. No system of waterworks can be easily constructed and operated for each cow in the stable as in the covered yard where she can have free access to it at all times.

If a tub of three or four barrels' capacity be placed in one corner of covered yard and the water piped to it under the ground from a well or tank at a distance, or if water be pumped from a well or by, no serious impediment need hinder the cows from having fresh water at all times.

But if this water should be applied to each cow while confined in the stable proper it would require about as much labor and expense as water one cow in the stable as water all of them in the covered yard. Besides that, when the water is all conducted to one tub in covered yard, for all the cows, of course remains in one body and will retain its heat and resist for a longer time if carried to separate cows in the stable. It is an easy matter to keep water of the best kind by the cows in the covered yard, but it is a very difficult thing in cold weather, at least, to keep such water by them in the stable. If it were congenial to a cow's health to be constantly confined and have everything brought her, and be all the time waited upon then the obstacles in the way of running water to her could, by a little labor and expense, be overcome. We fail to see the propriety of a needless expense for a thing that is not good for the cow. This will be suggestive to all who are going to build barns this spring and thinking of putting the water supply in the stables.

FOR FARMERS

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DAIRY COWS AND FEEDS.

Now can the dairymen best manage his dairy at present prices of milk to secure the most profit, is a very important question, writes Mr. L. Gillingham. A problem as hard to solve, perhaps, under our present conditions than for any years. In the first place we have to make this the weaning time. That is to say the average dairy farmers will have to wean themselves from the old familiar ways in their barnyard. Those which they have been keeping as orders just for their company and associations, and from which there is no profit even when feed is at reasonable prices. Those who have native cattle or grades would perhaps find it more profitable this winter to dispose of many of the butcher as soon as their milk will sell below the amount which would be for food consumed, without paying for them to go dry, and perhaps others, either at once or in the spring about the time to turn out.

It is true we who have registered cows can not do this, as we could not afford to dispose of cows of this kind at such prices as we would be compelled to take, besides we could find others to take their places with the natives and grades. But can do the next best thing, when cows get along toward the last of lactation where we call milk stuffers, and are not giving enough to pay us anything over the cost of the grain fed, let them go dry and feed only ensilage or other roughage, milking and graining only use which are giving a paying return. These dry cows can be put this winter from the silo just as easily as any previous winter as the crops of corn were generally good and our silage

COST US THE SAME.

Ensilage costing \$1.40 per ton for cows giving no milk, by being 35 pounds of ensilage per day at cost of 2½ cents, with cheap roughage such as cut fodder, straw or seci crop hay should not cost over 5 cents per day or even less, and will come in in fine condition in strong, healthy calves, and do good work all the following summer. If kept milking we must feed grain at high prices. No feed is costing less than one cent per pound and each of it was 1½ cents, feeding these stuffers not over six pounds a day would add to the above 6 to 10 cents besides the labor milking, which would mean a loss to the game of the dairyman. The labor of feeding and caring for these cows not milking would be more than balanced by the fertility left the farm. The question will naturally arise, will it not be an injury to the cows, drying them off for a long period; will it not give them a tendency to go dry the next year, even longer, when perhaps it would pay to keep them milking under different conditions of prices. To this question we would answer in the care of a heifer in the first period of lactation before her habits become established, it would, at decidedly, and should not be emptied with the heifer. But for an adult cow, with her habits fully established it would be no detriment, in fact some of them would do better work the following year, for in long rest if carefully milked and carefully taken care of. After we must study the individuality,

POINTS ON TURKEY RAISING.

There has been much difficulty experienced by eastern farmers in raising turkeys, especially of late years, writes Mr. J. Fred Crangle. I think it is possible to raise as many turkeys as were ever raised if properly managed. The main trouble has been weakness in turkey poults. Very few breeders seem to realize the very important things that must be done in order to raise turkeys successfully. If eastern farmers will start with the right kind of stock, birds of standard weight, and birds that are not inbred, they will take the first step in the right direction.

After you now have your breeding stock, a very important thing to be careful about is to keep them thin in flesh, until the laying season starts in. All the females will lay from 16 to 25 eggs. The largest number of eggs that I ever knew of being laid by one hen in one season was 114. From 16 to 25 eggs, if you have a good male bird, your hen ought to have 15 poults. From these 15 poults every farmer should raise to maturity at least 10 young turkeys. How many do this? Very few, and simply because they breed from inbred stock.

Many farmers do not care to spend a few dollars to get a good male bird, but if you do not start in the right way there is no use trying to raise turkeys. I have letters from many people who breed turkeys in a small way that in the past few years have had very poor results. These same people thought well of my idea of turkey breeding and bought a first-class gobbler, some with a little splash of wild blood. They have all had good success the past season, although it was a very poor turkey year. Another mistake farmers make is in housing the turkeys. They should never be allowed to roost in buildings. They are very much healthier and you have better results breeding where turkeys roost out in the open. All our turkeys roost in trees.

SEA POWER OF NATIONS.

Great Changes Made But England Still Lives.

In a review of the sea power of the great nations the Naval Annual shows that in the ten years from 1892 to 1902 these changes have occurred:—

Russia, Germany and the United States have all become the owners of as many battleships as France, which ten years ago was in that respect second only to Great Britain.

Japan's navy has been created and, for Asiatic purposes, is united with Great Britain's.

The British and Japanese navies together number forty-seven armored-clads of the first-class—three more than the combined total of Russian, French and German warships of that class.

France has made armored cruisers the prime feature of her new construction and will shortly count thirteen of them.

Great Britain has well maintained her lead over her two most probable adversaries and now counts twenty-nine first-class battleships ready for action, against seventeen of France and Russia combined.

Assuming that the United States does not join it, the Naval Annual concludes that no combination of naval powers could be made strong enough to destroy British sea power.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Swift.

The miserable have no other medicine, but only hope.—Shakespeare.

DOMINION'S COAL AREAS.

PROF. ADAMS LECTURES ON THE SUBJECT.

Famous Pictou Coal Fields—Enormous Deposits in the West.

An interesting lecture on the "Coal and Iron Deposits of Canada" was recently delivered by Prof. Adams, of McGill University.

He pointed out that Canada could supply the world for years to come in both these deposits, which, he said, were scattered all over the Dominion, although their principal locations were in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in Manitoba and the West, and in the mountainous regions of British Columbia. No coal, he added, existed in the central part of the Dominion, but in the eastern, west central and extreme western sections, there was an abundance of the mineral.

IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Taking the coal deposits of the Maritime Provinces first, the lecturer said that the coal fields of Nova Scotia were in three principal areas—Cape Breton, Pictou and Cumberland. In New Brunswick, though the coal area was larger than that of Nova Scotia, it was of much less importance, because there was only a single bed, about two feet thick, and near the surface. The Cape Breton coal field was confined principally to the eastern margin of Cape Breton.

The land area occupied by the productive coal seams was over 200 square miles in extent. The coal was of the bituminous variety, and was adaptable for general purposes. Some beds could be used for the manufacture of gas. The quantity of coal that the field was capable of yielding was estimated to be not less than 1,000,000,000 tons (one thousand million tons).

FAMOUS PICTOU FIELDS.

The Pictou, N. S., coal fields were situated, said the lecturer, in a fertile valley, bounded on all sides by hills. The productive area was about 11 miles long and covered an area of about 22 square miles. The field was remarkable for the size of some of the coal seams which it contained, several of these being among the thickest known to geologists.

The Cumberland coal field was situated near the Bay of Fundy coast, and afforded one of the finest and most extensive sections of coal deposits in Eastern Canada. A peculiarity of this coal field, which contained over 14,000 feet of strata, embodying over 70 coal seams, was the fact that the ancient tree trunks could still be seen standing upright in their fossil soils, through which their roots ramified in all directions.

THE RICHES OF MANITOBA.

With respect to the Manitoba and central west coal fields, Prof. Adams stated that the great plains were underlaid by immense beds of strata, but the coal, having been formed in the early Tertiary age, was not quite so hard as that found in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. As the mountains, however, were nearer, the coal improved, until deposits of excellent anthracite were found. The deposits in Assiniboia were lignites, those in Alberta (on the plains) were in part lignites and in part bituminous, while those in the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia were bituminous and anthracite. The area of the lignite field was estimated at 15,000 square miles, while that of lignite and bituminous coal (further west) was said to be 50,000 square miles.

Dr. Dawson, added the lecturer, had estimated that the amount of fossil fuel underlying each square mile in the vicinity of Medicine Hat

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, FEB. 15.

Text of the Lesson, I Cor. viii, 4-13. Golden Text, Rom. xiv, 19.

4-6. But to us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in Him, and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things and we by Him.

The Revised Version says in the first part concerning the Father, "We unto Him," and the A. V. margin says, "We for Him." The Revised Version says in the second part concerning the Son, "Through whom are all things, and we through Him." The title of the lesson, "Christian Self Control," suggests that a Christian is one whom Christ controls and not self. In the first place, a Christian is a sinner who has been washed, sanctified and justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, by His precious blood, the Spirit having convinced of sin and revealed Christ (vi, 9-11). All such are to recognize that henceforth they are not their own, but have become by His purchase temples of the Holy Ghost, and are now to live unto Him whose we are and whom we have been redeemed to serve (Acts xxvii, 23; I Cor. v, 15). We have no greater enemy, next to the devil, than the sinful self that remains in us even after we receive Christ, and many do not seem to learn that He who delivers us from the wrath to come is able also to save us from our sins (I Thess. i, 10; Matt. i, 21).

7, 8. But meat commendeth us not to God, for neither if we eat are we the better, neither if we eat not are we the worse.

The only gods whom the heathen know are such as must be propitiated with gifts, and many Christians seem to have no better idea of the living and true God. That we must give God something in order that He may do something for us or that we must refrain from something in order to win His favor seems to be such a common thought, but it is so unscriptural. It is true that God accepts our loving service and is pleased with gifts that come from loving and grateful hearts, but we must first see that He gives us all things freely in Christ before He expects or can accept anything from us (Rom. iii, 24; viii, 32; Eph. i, 3). As to eating or not eating, our Lord Himself taught that not that which goes into the mouth, but that which comes out of the mouth, defiles the man (Matt. xv, 17-20).

9. But take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling block to them that are weak.

Many things that are lawful for us may not be expedient (I Cor. vi, 12; x, 23), for none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself, and we must aim neither to be nor to put a stumbling block in another's way (Rom. xiv, 7, 13). Yet if all who refuse to consider the welfare of others are to be classed as children of the wicked one the number to-day is very, very large and would include the names of many of earth's great ones, for the man who gives "the other fellow" much consideration is considered rather weak. This is not to be wondered at among the people who live only for this world, but it is most unChristian-like when seen in Christians who should ever be found seeking the welfare of others rather than their own (Phil. ii, 3, 4).

10-12. Through thy knowledge shall the weak brother perish, for whom Christ died, but where ye sin

not milking would be more balanced by the fertility left the farm. The question will naturally arise, will it not be an injury to the cows, drying them off for a long period; will it not give a tendency to go dry the next year, even longer, when perhaps it would pay to keep them milking under different conditions of prices. To question we would answer in care of a heifer in the first period of lactation before her habits become established, it would, decidedly, and should not be omitted with the heifer. But for adult cow, with her habits fully blished it would be no detriment, in fact some of them would do better work the following year, for a long rest if carefully milked would be carefully taken care of. After we must study the individuality, of cows; much depends upon the behind her.

RUNNING WATER.

is a firm believer in the covered barnyard for cattle. In it they have their common wants supplied and with less labor and more than anywhere else. The red yard should be comfortable congenial to the health of the animals, a place where the cows may shut in and the storms shut out. It should be much like a big stable should be supplied with, and connected to an open yard to which the cows should have free access at all times in good weather. Nothing is better for them than to get out into open air when they like it. The red yard should also be supplied with water and connected to a good warm water proper, which should be clean and comfortable for both man and cow.

Now if we keep the cow constantly shut in this stable proper it is a thing to impossible to supply with all of her common wants at the same time keep this stable in a condition becoming to a place where we gather for the table of our most important articles of food. No system of ventilation can be as perfect in the stables as of doors where the cows can go their pleasure and bask in the sun and air and sunshine. No system of waterworks can be easily connected and operated for each cow in the stable as in the covered yard where she can have free access to it at all times.

A tub of three or four barrels' capacity be placed in one corner of the red yard and the water piped into it under the ground from a deep well or tank at a distance, or if the water be pumped from a well close to the stable no serious impediment need hinder the cows from having fresh water at all times. It is if this water should be supplied to each cow while confined in the stable proper it would require a great deal more labor and expense to get each cow in the stable as to get all of them in the covered yard. Besides that, when the water is conducted to one tub in the red yard, for all the cows, it of course remains in one body and retain its heat and resist freezing longer than if carried to separate tubs in the stable. It is an easy matter to keep water of the kind by the cows in the covered yard, but it is a very difficult thing in cold weather, at least, to get such water by them in the stable.

If it were congenial to the cows' health to be constantly confined and have everything brought to them and be all the time waited on, and the obstacles in the way of getting water to her could, by some means and expense, be overcome. But fail to see the propriety of such needless expense for a thing that is good for the cow. This will be suggestive to all who are going to build barns this spring and are thinking of putting the water supply in the stables.

structure and will shortly count thirteen of them.

Great Britain has well maintained her lead over her two most probable adversaries and now counts twenty-nine first-class battleships ready for action, against seventeen of France and Russia combined.

Assuming that the United States does not join it, the Naval Annual concludes that no combination of naval powers could be made strong enough to destroy British sea power.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Swift.

The miserable have no other medicine, but only hope.—Shakespeare.

It is a great gift of the gods to be born with a hatred and contempt of all injustice and meanness.—George Eliot.

Any coward can fight a battle when he's sure of winning, but give me the man who has pluck to fight when he's sure of losing.—George Eliot.

God is the only being who has time enough; but a prudent man, who knows how to seize occasion, can commonly make shift to find as much as he needs.—Lowell.

The great and glorious masterpiece of man is to know how to live to purpose; all other things—to reign, to lay up treasure, to build, are at the most but merely appendices and little props.—Montaigne.

Great and sacred is obedience. He who is not able, in the highest majesty of manhood, to obey with clear and open brow a law higher than himself is barren of all faith and love, and tightens his chains, moreover, in the struggles to be free.—James Martineau.

No pure and simple life, true to itself, true to its Maker, was ever lived on this earth that was not a voice on God's behalf, however still and small, and that did not, in its sincere and humble way, declare a hope and reveal a faith which might well be the evidence of things unseen.—Alexander Gordon.

Let men tremble to win the hand of woman, unless they win with it the utmost passion of her heart. Else it may be their miserable fortune, when some mightier touch than their own may have awakened all her sensibilities, to be reproached even for the calm content, the marble image of happiness, which they will have imposed upon her as the warm reality.—Hawthorne.

EXPENSIVE SALT-CELLAR.

No less than \$15,000 was paid at Christie's, in London, for a standing salt-cellar. It is the finest known of its kind, and dates from the time of Elizabeth. Of silver-gilt and rock crystal, bearing the London hall-mark of 1577, each of its three parts is engraved, embossed, moulded with masterly precision, and a fine sense of beauty. Each part is in the finest state of preservation. The salt-cellar turns the scale at about 90z. 5dwts.—this after allowing for the rock crystal. On this basis it realized nearly \$1,625 per ounce, exceeding all former records.

AN ENGRAVER'S FEAT.

An engraver of Odessa has engraved the entire Russian National Hymn upon a grain of corn, and recently he presented the curiosity to the Czar. His Majesty has now forwarded to him through the Civil Governor of Odessa a gold watch and chain, with his thanks for carrying out such a laborious undertaking.

derailed by immense beds of strata, but the coal, having been formed in the early Tertiary age, was not quite so hard as that found in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. As the mountains, however, were neared, the coal improved, until deposits of excellent anthracite were found. The deposits in Assiniboia were lignites, those in Alberta (on the plains) were in part lignites and in part bituminous, while those in the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia were bituminous and anthracite. The area of the lignite field was estimated at 15,000 square miles, while that of lignite and bituminous coal (further west) was said to be 50,000 square miles.

Dr. Dawson, added the lecturer, had estimated that the amount of fossil fuel underlying each square mile in the vicinity of Medicine Hat was 5,000,000 tons; of Blackfoot Crossing, 9,000,000 tons; and of Lethbridge, 5,500,000 tons.

THE CROW'S NEST PASS.

Turning to the Crow's Nest Pass coal field. Dr. Adams stated that it contained some 20 seams of coal, many of which were small. Others had a thickness of 46 feet. Over 100 feet of workable coal was contained in the deposit, and the field as a whole had been estimated to contain upwards of 22,595,200,000 tons of coal (2,240 pounds per ton). This field was, therefore, capable of meeting all the demands that might be made upon it in our day and generation at least.

After touching on the coal fields at Nanaimo and Extension, Vancouver Island, Professor Adams went on to speak of the iron deposits in the Dominion, which, he remarked, so far as we know at present, were not so extensive or important as those of coal. Large deposits had been discovered in a few places, but in many others they were too small for extensive works. One of the most curious deposits in the Dominion was a mountain of iron ore on the Upper Saguenay. But the ore was not of good quality, as it contained a considerable percentage of titanium, which made it hard to smelt. This ore was not used at present, as it could not be smelted profitably.

NEWFOUNDLAND DEPOSITS.

The deposits in Newfoundland were referred to, one bed of which is computed to contain 98,000,000 tons of ore and another bed rather more than 60,000,000 tons.

The Michipicoton deposit was also spoken of, and likewise the ore-producing area in the neighborhood of Three Rivers. The ore smelted at Radnor Forges, was the only place in Canada, and one of the few places in the world where ore of this kind was smelted. It was dredged up from the bottom of the lake, and after a spot had been dredged clear, if it was returned to in nine or ten years, ore would again be found there. There seemed to be a continual growth of the ore as fast as it was dredged out.

EIGHTEEN BLAST FURNACES.

Ordinarily speaking, an iron ore deposit gave out, but here there was a rejuvenating action going on. In conclusion, Prof. Adams spoke of the location of the blast furnaces in the Dominion, and said that when those at present in course of construction were completed, the total number of furnaces would be eighteen. The total iron producing capacity of Canada was 500,000 tons a year, which was small for a country like this. With the prospecting that was going on in the ferruginous Huronian districts of the north, it was probable that new and important deposits of ore would be found.

The joint capital of the London water companies is £19,641,000. And they pay dividends of from 6½ to 14 per cent.

self, and no man dieth to himself, and we must aim neither to be not to put a stumbling block in another's way (Rom. xiv, 7, 13). Yet if all who refuse to consider the welfare of others are to be classed as children of the wicked one the number to-day is very, very large and would include the names of many of earth's great ones, for the man who gives "the other fellow" much consideration is considered rather weak. This is not to be wondered at among the people who live only for this world, but it is most unChristian-like when seen in Christians who should ever be found seeking the welfare of others rather than their own (Phil. ii, 3, 4).

10-12. Through thy knowledge shall the weak brother perish, for whom Christ died, but where ye sin so against the brethren and wound their weak conscience ye sin against Christ.

There are many weak ones easily offended, and those who are strong must bear the infirmities of the weak and not please ourselves (Rom. xv, 1, 2). Christ died for all, and His redemption is sufficient for the whole world, but becomes efficient only to those who believe or truly receive Him. If the inconsistencies or un-Christianlike of a believer turn one who is somewhat interested away from Christ instead of drawing more fully to Him, that would seem to illustrate verse 11. But it is well to consider also a perishing that is spoken of in chapters III, 15; ix, 27—the perishing of one's works or service while the person is saved—saved as by fire, scarcely saved (I Pet. iv, 18), escaped with the skin of his teeth (Job xix, 20), the flesh destroyed by Satan, but the spirit saved in the day of the Lord Jesus (I Cor. v, 5). There is only one foundation, Jesus Christ, and whoever is truly on that foundation can never perish (John x, 27-29; Phil. i, 6); but every believer is a builder and is daily building that which is comparable to gold and silver and precious stones or to wood, hay and stubble, the former being uninjured by fire, while the latter perishes. All that Christ does in us and through us will stand, but all that self does will prove wood, hay and stubble. Paul knew that his soul could not be lost (II Tim. i, 12), but he also knew that his works might be disapproved of or rejected, and this he desired to avoid (I Cor. ix, 27).

13. Wherefore if meat may make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth lest I make my brother to offend.

Or as in Rom. xiv, 21, "It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth or is offended or is made weak." The chief business of the Lord's redeemed is not eating and drinking, but a right relation to God, our neighbors and ourselves, righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost (Rom. xiv, 17). As Christ came to give life, and to give it more abundantly, so we must not be content with merely having life through His blood, but we must be filled with His spirit as a tree is filled with sap and as the body is filled with blood, every part permeated, and seek the same for others (John x, 10; Eph. v, 18; I Tim. vi, 18).

GRAFTING PIG SKIN.

A young girl having been so badly burned on the back that the skin refused to heal, the surgeon conceived the idea of using the cuticle of a young pig. A small black pig was obtained, chloroformed into insensibility, and brought into the operating room swathed in sterilized towels. The skin was laid on in small pieces until it covered the bare space. It was then secured by bands. This is the first operation of the kind undertaken.

Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Only one-fourth of the bottle cured me."

L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption.

Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.
J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Is the coal famine to be followed by an ice famine during the coming summer? There is very little ice cut and stored at present and the winter is fast fading away. An ice famine would inconvenience a number of our merchants as much, if not more, than the coal famine did.

CONSIDERABLE agitation prevails in political circles because Mr. Gamey, the newly elected member for New Ontario, has signified his intention of supporting the Ross Government. Mr. Gamey was elected as an independent, with the option of voting whichever way he thought right, and under the circumstances it is only natural that he should support the Ross Government.

Care of Puppies.

Puppies after weaning will keep strong and healthy and will grow fast if fed only on fresh buttermilk and corn bread, with soup instead of the buttermilk twice a week, till they are five or six months old. Do not feed them sweet milk. Keep the puppies where they can get plenty of exercise. Do not crowd them. Arrange their kennels so that they can go in and out of their sleeping quarters. If fed in the same vessels, some dogs get more than their fair share of food and lose their manners also. Fasten a number of chains where they eat at such distances that no one can reach the others; then feed in individual pans. Give little medicine and plenty of exercise, and you will then have strong, healthy dogs. An hour's run every day in the year in the fields and woods, weather permitting, is essential to good health.—Outing.

Your Husband's Cravats.

To the woman who must buy her husband's cravats I want to say a word by way of advice—don't do it, says a writer in the *Haberdsasher*. If you really must buy your husband's cravats, do not try to get a cravat so warm that it will feel like a mustard plaster on his chest. That might be good for his bronchial tubes, but it might endanger his chances of ultimate *chump* tion. It would perhaps stave off throat trouble, but it would be apt to produce family trouble, which is a good deal more dangerous.

CANADA AND THE GOOD SEED PROBLEM.

HOW TO SECURE THE BEST CROPS.

As in patriarchal days men did not gather grapes off thorns or figs off thistles, so the modern Canadian farmer cannot produce good crops unless he have good seed. This has long been understood by the minister of agriculture, but it was much easier to hope for than to secure a remedy for a condition of things which certainly called for reform. The outcome of consideration in this matter led to a collection of timothy, alsike and red clover seeds from dealers in each province of the Dominion. A bulletin on the condition of the trade in these seeds has been prepared under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture and dairying by Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the seed division, and the information which it presents must prove useful to the farmers of Canada.

Every one engaged in crop growing of whatever kind fully understands that the sowing of good seed is the most important factor in the production of paying farm crops. The results of the analysis of several hundred samples of timothy, alsike and red clover seeds obtained from local dealers and other sources in the spring of last year are set out in extenso.

The greater part of the seed of alsike and red clover sold in Canada is grown in Ontario. Timothy seed is produced in limited quantities in nearly all the provinces of the Dominion, but much of the best quality of timothy seed on sale is grown in the western states, and is obtained from Chicago and other western points. In general, Canadian grown timothy seed contains a larger percentage of hulled seeds and weed seeds than imported stock. This is not as it should be. The larger seed firms have specially equipped machines for recleaning grass and clover seeds, and a great deal of the seed they handle passes through these machines. Mr. Clark inspected a number of these machines at work recleaning alsike, and from one large machine six distinct grades of seed were taken. About two-thirds of the seeds which entered the hopper came out as "best recleaned," and it was then put in sacks for the wholesale trade. In this process for recleaning considerable good seed is either fanned or screened out, together with weed seeds, chaff, sand and other inert matter. These screenings necessarily contain a quantity of good seed, and, as the seedsmen, like the scientist, has eliminated the word "waste" from his vocabulary, he usually mixes this stuff and puts it again through a cleaner, but one which is fitted with less exacting screens. This lower grade of seed is sold wholesale, and is found to be in much demand by local dealers. It is astonishing how many farmers refuse to recognize that cheap seed is usually poor seed, and that anything that is cheap and rubbishy in the way of seeds is not worth carrying home. Obviously, if there were not any demand for this rubbish seed merchants would make other use of it; or at any rate, would not go to the trouble of fixing and putting it up ready for the market.

There are few articles in the commerce of agriculture in which real worth is so difficult to judge from appearance as grass, clover and small seeds. A seed firm enjoying a good reputation, and with an establish-

ment that each bushel of timothy seed sold in Canada shall consist of forty-eight pounds, is frequently violated by local seed dealers, many of whom supply only forty-five pounds per bushel to the farmer, though when getting their supply from the wholesale seed houses they make sure of securing legal weight.

The cost of seeding a field to timothy is small even with the best quality and highest priced seed. One pound contains about 1,360,000 seeds, and if sown at the rate of five pounds per acre 1,400 seeds are provided for each square yard of land. If evenly sown on land that is in good condition, and the weather be favorable for rapid growth, a small amount of seed will suffice; but under ordinary conditions in general farm practice a comparatively small per centage of the seed sown produces plants which come to maturity.

The following table will show at a glance the analysis of samples of timothy seed sold by local dealers in this province last spring (1902). In the Province of Ontario about twenty species of weed seeds were found in varying numbers in the samples collected and subjected to examination. Eleven samples contained cinquefoil; ten, sheep sorrel; nine, mayweed; eight, lamb's quarter; seven, peppergrass; five, Canada thistle; and the same number false flax, shepherd's purse, and cockle; dock and worm-seed mustard was also found in a few samples. One sample from a Bradford seed merchant, and

general were not dissimilar to those New Brunswick and Ontario. About fifty per cent of the samples passed through Toronto seed houses. Many of the others obtained in either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, were reported to have been taken from home grown seed. One sample contained over 30,000 seeds of false flax, 1,890 peppergrass, and 6,390 of mayweed per pound. Seed of false flax is not, however, so dangerous an impurity in Atlantic coast provinces as in districts where fall wheat is grown.

Only one sample obtained from Province of Prince Edward Island was reported to have been locally grown. It was found to contain cinquefoil, sheep sorrel and chicory, which were only noxious impurities, and none of these except chicory are considered dangerous weed pests. In one sample 1,100 ergot sclerotia were found per pound of seed. This sample had been obtained from a Charlottetown seed firm, and it is quite likely that the seed was grown on the Island, as the fungus was seldom found in samples from Quebec and Ontario. Most of the seed obtained had passed through the hands of Charlottetown seed firms before reaching the local dealers from whom they were obtained. The bulk of the timothy seed retailed in British Columbia had been obtained from Ontario seed houses. The samples were, on the whole, rather inferior to those obtained from any of the other provinces.

One sample, which was practically pure, was obtained from a seed merchant, and

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THE CENTRAL
LOAN & SAVINGS CO. CANADA
TORONTO.

Your Husband's Cravats.

To the woman who must buy her husband's cravats I want to say a word by way of advice—don't do it, says a writer in the *Harbinger*. If you really must buy your husband's cravats, do not try to get a cravat so warm that it will feel like a mustard plaster on his chest. That might be good for his bronchial tubes, but it might endanger his chances of ultimate redemption. It would perhaps stave off throat trouble, but it would be apt to produce family trouble, which is a good deal worse.

Let him pick out his own cravats, and then he alone will be to blame for them. He may not know much about the harmony of colors, but he is not likely, nevertheless, to pick out a cravat that will hurt the eyes of the spectators like a limelight at a championship glove contest. He may not know what he wants, but he knows what he does not want, and ten to one, if you have seen something at the cravat counter that you think is perfectly lovely, that is it.

PROFIT

The matter of feed is of tremendous importance to the farmer. Wrong feeding is loss. Right feeding is profit.

The up-to-date farmer knows what to feed his cows to get the most milk, his pigs to get the most pork, his hens to get the most eggs. Science.

But how about the children? Are they fed according to science, a bone food if bones are soft and undeveloped, a flesh and muscle food if they are thin and weak and a blood food if there is anemia?

Scott's Emulsion is a mixed food; the Cod Liver Oil in it makes flesh, blood and muscle, the Lime and Soda make bone and brain. It is the standard scientific food for delicate children.



Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne
CHEMISTS,
Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and \$1; all druggists.

astounding how many farmers refuse to recognize that cheap seed is usually poor seed, and that anything that is cheap and rubbishy in the way of seeds is not worth carrying home. Obviously, if there were not any demand for this rubbish seed merchants would make other use of it; or at any rate, would not go to the trouble of fixing and putting it up ready for the market.

There are few articles in the commerce of agriculture in which real worth is so difficult to judge from appearance as grass, clover and small seeds. A seed firm enjoying a good reputation, and with an establishment fitted up with up-to-date seed cleaning machinery, may generally be relied upon not to offer the lower grades and screenings of seeds in their retail trade, because this will damage their reputation, and, Othello-like, their occupation will be gone. Unless seedsmen will exert themselves to see that the goods they offer are of unquestionable repute they cannot long survive the competition of those older seed firms whose business is strictly confined to retail trade, and whose name may be taken as a tolerably good guarantee that the purchaser is being honestly dealt with and receiving good goods for his money.

From the standpoint of an agriculturist the real worth of grass and clover seeds is most of all affected by the nature and the amount of their impurities. The cost of labor in fighting and eradicating weed pests has grown to be a very serious item with the farmer, and much of this has been brought about by uncleaned grass and clover seeds. But for the prevalence of noxious weeds in Canada the net cost of raising agricultural products would be very much decreased. Although there is as yet no exact data to show that changing grass and clover from one part of Canada to another has a tendency to influence the resultant crop, general indications point to the fact that these as well as other kinds of seeds are better for having grown in the locality or district where they are required for use.

In a former article very full details were given of the methods adopted for seed testing of which the following are the results timothy (phleum pratense) is the most common grass seed on the market in Canada. Fresh, well ripened seed has a silvery white appearance which renders the detection of impurities a very easy matter. A lack of lustre is an indication of age, although the seed is very often discolored by wet at time of harvest. Showery weather after the seed is ripe has a tendency to loosen the glumes, and, in consequence, timothy that is exposed to wet is apt to produce a large proportion of hullless seed.

Hullless seeds, are usually the largest fully ripened seeds which have lost their glumes during the process of threshing. When fresh, they possess a high degree of vitality, but the vital energy of seed with hulls on is retained for a longer period because of the protecting glumes.

Although but few Canadian farmers make a specialty of growing timothy seed in quantity, many farmers in the Province of Ontario and of Quebec reserve from one to ten acres of timothy from their hay crop which is allowed to ripen and is cut, tied in sheaves, and threshed like the ordinary grain crops. It is from these small lots that the bulk of the supply of home grown seed is obtained.

The weight per measured bushel of timothy seed varies according to its quality; the legal standard is forty-eight pounds. This law, which pro-

maturity.

The following table will show at a glance the analysis of samples of timothy seed sold by local dealers in this province last spring (1902) In the Province of Ontario about twenty species of weed seeds were found in varying numbers in the samples collected and subjected to examination. Eleven samples contained cinquefoil; ten, sheep sorrel; nine, mayweed; eight, lamb's quarter; seven, peppergrass; five, Canada thistle; and the same number false flax, shepherd's purse, and cockle; dock and worm-seed mustard was also found in a few samples. One sample from a Brantford seed merchant, and which was said to have been imported from the United States, contained over 55,000 seeds of false flax per pound, while another sample which had been obtained from Brantford and grown by a farmer in that vicinity contained a large number of this seed. Of twelve samples which were stated to have been obtained from Toronto wholesale houses there was an abundance of weed seeds.

In comparison with the samples obtained from other provinces, the quality of timothy offered by seed dealers in the Province of Quebec may be considered fair. The nature of the impurities on the whole were not very different from the Ontario samples, except in a few cases of local grown seed. Out of the fifty-six samples of timothy received from Quebec only one contained seed of false flax, whereas ox-eye daisy and chicory, which were not present in any of the Ontario samples, were quite frequent impurities in the Quebec seed. Only one sample had been obtained from a wholesale firm west of Montreal; most of the samples were reported to have been obtained from Montreal wholesale firms. Two samples were very low in vitality, but practically all the seeds which were vital germinated during the first five days. This is an evidence that a small proportion of good fresh seed had been mixed with old and dead seed. Five samples were low in both vitality and vital energy, and had been evidently taken from old seed.

About sixty per cent of the samples received from the Province of New Brunswick were reported to have been taken from seed that had been obtained by the local dealers from Toronto seed houses. A number had been obtained from Montreal, and a few from the United States. Out of the twenty-four samples analyzed, eight had over 1,000 weed seeds per pound; one sample contained no less than eleven different species of weed seeds; and another sample thirteen. Each of these samples had been obtained from a prominent seed firm, and there was no reason why the greater part of these impurities could not have been taken out by the use of the machinery which is in the possession of that seed firm.

Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, cockle, dock, mayweed, chicory, and sheep sorrel were the noxious weeds most prevalent in the Nova Scotia timothy. Others quite prevalent, but less noxious, are green foxtail, ribgrass, cinquefoil, lamb's quarters and plantain. The nature of the impurities in

of seed. This sample had been obtained from a Charlottetown firm, and it is quite likely that seed was grown on the Island, as a fungus was seldom found in samples from Quebec and Ontario. Most of the seed obtained had passed through the hands of Charlottetown seed firms before reaching the local dealers from whom they were obtained. The bulk of the timothy seed retailed in British Columbia had been obtained from Ontario seed houses. The samples were, on the whole, rather inferior to those obtained from any of the other provinces.

One sample, which was practically free from weed seeds had been grown by a farmer in the vicinity of Vernon while two samples which had been imported contained an alarming number of some of the most dangerous weeds, among which were white cock and perennial sow thistle.

The alsike adulteration record will be dealt with in our next issue, a that of red clover in the following week's number.

These are subjects of the most vital importance to farmers and to the public as well, and legislation along the lines of penalty-infliction for adulteration will become necessary unless amendments are observable in the current year's seeds offered by dealers. As the department possesses the names and addresses of the dealers from whom all samples have been obtained for testing, these people may be warned if they refrain from placing themselves in a position in the future to be publicly criticized; because there is nothing to hinder our farmer from having his seeds tested, and when they are found to be adulterated publish the full details of his research.

W. H. COARD,
Dominion Dept. of Agriculture
(Continued next week.)

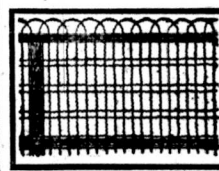
Do not be Deceived by Imitation

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.
IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR
Is The Only Honest and Legitimate Color.

There are several imitations of Wells Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color now on the market. The buttermilk who use Improved Butter Color never get for Mud or Impurities. The last drop is clean and clear as the first. All imitation butter colors contain impurities and fore matters that are sure to spoil well milk butter. Ask for Wells, Richardson & Co Improved Butter Color and take no other.

Nothing Acquiring.
Granger—I understand you have interest in the Sweatman mine?
Lamb—I have an investment there but I have seen no interest on it up to the present moment.

Some men will get out of bed at 6 o'clock in the morning and run to fire who can't be induced to get up 7 o'clock to start one in the furnace Chicago News



Page Metal Ornamental Fence
Handsome, durable and low-priced. Specially suitable for front and division fences in town lots, cemeteries, orchards, etc. Retails for 20 CENTS PER RUNNING FOOT. Just about the cheapest fence you can put up. Write for full particulars. Use Page Farm Fence and Poultry Netting.
The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ontario.
Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B.

Accounts

Interest on
Deposits

at the rate of

3 ¹⁰/₂ %

on daily
balances

CANADA
CO. TORONTO.

Notice

were not dissimilar to those of
in New and Ontario. About
r cent of the samples had
brought Toronto seed houses.
the others obtained in either
in New or Nova Scotia, were
to have been taken from home
seed. One sample contained
100 seeds of false flax, 1,890 of
ass, and 6,390 of mayweed per
Seed of false flax is not, how-
dangerous an impurity in the
coast provinces as in districts
where wheat is grown.
One sample obtained from the
of Prince Edward Island was
to have been locally grown.
found to contain cinquefoil,
rue and chicory, which were
noxious impurities, and none
except chicory are considered
as weed pests. In one sample
got sclerotia were found per
seed. This sample had been
from a Charlottetown seed
it is quite likely that the
grown on the Island, as this
was seldom found in samples
from New and Ontario. Most of
obtained had passed through
s of Charlottetown seed firms
reaching the local dealers from
they were obtained. The bulk
mothy seed retailed in British
had been obtained from
seed houses. The samples
the whole, rather inferior to
obtained from any of the other
s.
made which was practically

Paid For It.

A kind hearted Washington woman paid a visit to New Orleans while the shipping season on the river was at its height, and as the loading or unloading of a big river boat is one of the most interesting things imaginable to watch she went one day to the levee where a steamboat, one of the largest afloat, was discharging its cargo. The mate of the vessel stood at the gangplank and directed the operations of the negro roustabouts. He was loud voiced, as a mate should be, and he bellowed and roared and swore and now and then wheeled some unusually slow or stupid negro with a spar. One negro received so many blows that the Washington woman's sympathies were aroused. When she could endure the mate's brutality toward him no longer, she walked over to where the negro stood and spoke to him. "Why do you allow that man to strike you and curse you as he does?" she asked. The negro looked at her in surprise and then showed all his teeth in a grin. "Law, miss," said he, chuckling, "I don't mind him. He's paid for doin' that, same as I've paid for doin' this."

The Use of English.

Ruskin has said somewhere in the "Fors Clavigera" that extreme nicety in pronunciation and the use of words is vulgarity. There can be no doubt of it. At any rate, to prefer a fine word to a plain one or common one and to say what you have to say in a so called fine style rather than in a natural style is a sure sign of small culture and of no taste at all. If a speaker or a writer is up to his work, he will trust for his effects to his clearness of thought, strength of argument, force of imagination and power to use the English language easily, directly and with common sense correctness. Grammar, diction and style are the three things which make the difference between good writing and bad. The grammar of the language must of course be adhered to, but adhered to not in the way in which a servant obeys orders by doing simply as he is told, but as a man who knows in himself what he has to do.

ZOLA'S EARLY TRIALS.

Times When the Budding Author Was Plunged In Misery.

Young Zola had kicked his heels for several years in ministerial anterooms, but all to no effect. Gambetta, to prevent Zola perishing of want, gave him the subprefecture of Castle Sarrazin. But for want of money he had to stop on the way, and for so long a time that M. de Freycinet slipped into the place. Zola during the period dealt with in "La Debacle" was in the south of France. How he then lived I cannot imagine. After things settled down in Paris in 1871 he had fallen into the blackest misery, and with a beautiful young wife. Her mother was no longer able to share her domicile and board, such as they were, with them.

Zola sometimes had to take the wool out of the mattress of his bed and sell it. He escaped from death by famine owing to a letter of introduction from a doctor who attended his mother to Hachette, the great publisher. The latter employed him at a salary of 60 francs a month to tie up books in parcels and address them. But he rather liked Zola and, divining in him first rate stuff, engaged him to write for the papers those puffs known as reclaims for books the firm had brought out. Noticing his punctuality and his reserve with other young men, Hachette promoted Zola still higher by making

clothes and to his shirts.—London Truth.

Ruin In Crossed Legs.

"Uncross your legs," said a doctor. "Oh, no!" said his son. "What's the use of being so polite all the time?" "My boy," the father answered, "it is not on account of a mere rule of etiquette that I tell you to uncross your legs, but it is because leg crossing is an injurious thing, a thing as baleful to the health as kissing or as microbes."

"When you cross your legs, you fit the knee cap of the upper limb into the cavity under the knee of the lower one. In the cavity that you thus compress there are the two important exterior and interior popliteal nerves and a number of glands and blood vessels. Compression does not act well on these organs. It benumbs them and weakens and emaciates them. You feel the injury in a numbness of the whole leg. The leg goes to sleep."

"Keep on with the habit, and your legs weaken. They become thin; they lose their shapeliness. It is only such men and women and children as never cross their legs who have strong and supple and beautiful limbs."

His Portrait.

One of the members of a certain suburban photographic society recently delivered a lecture, illustrated by lantern views.

Another member, thinking to have a joke at the expense of the lecturer, slipped in among the slides a lantern portrait of himself.

The joke would come in, of course, by the portrait appearing on the screen immediately after the lecturer had announced the appearing of something quite different.

Fate and chance were unluckily against the humorist, for when his portrait was presented the lecturer, without knowing what was on the screen, gravely read from his list:

"The next slide, ladies and gentlemen, is the picture of a refractory donkey!"

Suffering Sours the Temper.

"In all my experience as a physician," said Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the nerve specialist, in a lecture, "I have not seen more than a dozen men or women who have been improved morally by long continued suffering. Acute illness and illness which brings the patient close to death often has a beneficial effect upon the disposition, but I cannot agree with the assertion which we frequently hear made in the pulpit that suffering is usually the means of refining. I have seen a few isolated cases in which this was so, but it is not the rule by any means. The chronic invalid is almost invariably selfish and peevish, and it is a hard task to find a nurse who can stand the strain of such a service."

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H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 51v J. H. MADDEN

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Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51v



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Visits Tanworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE

21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

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RESERVE FUND \$2,850,000

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

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INTEREST CREDITED THEREON

HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.

Napanee Branch.

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Belleville, Ont.

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EITHER ON FULL OR PART TIME.
Are you satisfied with your income? Is your time fully occupied? If not, write us. We can give you employment by the month on good terms or contract to pay you well for such business as you secure for us at old times. We employ both male and female representatives. The next three months is the very best time to sell our goods. No deposit is re-

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W. H. COARD,
Dominion Dept. of Agriculture.
(Continued next week.)

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LLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S
PROVED BUTTER COLOR
The Only Honest and Legal
Color.

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Nothing Acquiring.
anger—I understand you have an est in the Sweetman mine?
mb—I have an investment there, I have seen no interest on it up to present moment.

me men will get out of bed at 1 ck in the morning and run to a who can't be induced to get up at deck to start one in the furnace.— ago News

Ornamental Fence
ow-priced. Specially suitable for front plots, cemeteries, orchards, etc. Retailers **RUNNING FOOT.** Just about an put up. Write for full particulars. d Poultry Netting.
e Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ontario.
P.Q., and St. John, N.B.

Zola sometimes had to take the wool out of the mattress of his bed and sell it. He escaped from death by famine owing to a letter of introduction from a doctor who attended his mother to Hachette, the great publisher. The latter employed him at a salary of 60 francs a month to tie up books in parcels and address them. But he rather liked Zola and, divining in him first rate stuff, engaged him to write for the papers those puff's known as reclaims for books the firm had brought out. Noticing his punctuality and his reserve with other young men, Hachette promoted Zola still higher by making him his private secretary. He was then an uncouth, shy, ill dressed, mannerless, squat little fellow, but he evidently had a tidy wife, who paid great attention to the furbishing up of his



The Baby Sick?

Then probably it's a cold. Babies catch cold so easily and recover so slowly. Not slowly, however, when you use Vapo-Cresolene. Then a single night is all that is necessary for a cure. You just put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and place near the crib. While baby sleeps he breathes in the healing vapor. Cold loosens, inflamed membranes heal, and all trouble ceases. It's a perfect specific for whooping-cough and croup.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-CRESOLENE Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

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EITHER ON FULL OR PART TIME.
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Dundas Street, Napanee.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.		Napanee and Deseronto to Tamworth and Tweed.	
Stations	Miles	Stations	Miles
Lve Tweed	0	Lve Deseronto	0
Stoco	3	Deseronto Junction	4
Larkins	7	Napanee	9
Marlbank	17	Lve Napanee	9
Erinsville	17	Strathcona	15
Tamworth	20	Newburgh	17
Wilson	24	Thomson's Mills	18
Enterprise	26	Camden East	19
Mudlake Bridge	25	Yarker	23
Moscow	31	Lve Yarker	28
Galbraith	33	Galbraith	25
Yarker	35	Moscow	27
Camden East	38	Mudlake Bridge	30
Thomson's Mills	40	Enterprise	32
Newburgh	41	Wilson	34
Strathcona	42	Tamworth	38
Napanee	49	Erinsville	41
Napanee Junction	49	Marlbank	45
Deseronto	58	Larkins	51
		Stoco	55
		Tweed	66

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.		Napanee and Deseronto to Kingston and Sydenham and Napanee.	
Stations	Miles	Stations	Miles
Lve Kingston	0	Lve Deseronto	0
O. T. R. Junction	2	Deseronto Junction	4
Glenvale	10	Napanee	9
Murvale	14	Lve Napanee	9
Harrowsmith	19	Napanee Mills	15
Lve Harrowsmith	23	Newburgh	17
Frontenac	22	Thomson's Mills	18
Yarker	26	Camden East	19
Lve Yarker	26	Yarker	23
Camden East	30	Galbraith	25
Thomson's Mills	31	Moscow	27
Newburgh	32	Mudlake Bridge	30
Strathcona	34	Enterprise	32
Napanee	40	Wilson	34
Napanee West End	40	Tamworth	38
Deseronto Junction	49	Erinsville	41
Deseronto	49	Marlbank	45
		Larkins	51
		Stoco	55
		Tweed	66

Something to Be Thankful For.

A Scotchman who has a keen appreciation of the strong characteristics of his countrymen delights in the story of a druggist known both for his thrift and his philosophy.

Once he was aroused from a deep sleep by the ringing of his night bell. He went down to his little shop and sold a dose of rather nauseous medicine to a distressed customer.

"What profit do you make out of that?" grumbled his wife.

"A ha'penny," was the cheerful answer.

"And for that bit o' monee you'll be awake maybe an hour," she said impatiently.

"Never grumble o'er that, woman," was his placid answer. "The dose will keep him awake all night. We must thank heaven we ha' the profit and none o' the pain o' this transaction."

A Primitive Clock.

A naturalist, while visiting Great Sangr, one of those islands of the Indian ocean known as the Celebes, or Spice Islands, found a curious time recorder lodged at the house of a rajah. Two bottles were firmly lashed together and fixed in a wooden frame. A quantity of black sand ran from one bottle into the other in just half an hour, and when the upper bottle was empty the frame was reversed. Twelve short sticks, marked with notches from one to twelve, were hung upon a string. A book was placed between the stick bearing the number of notches corresponding to the hour last struck and the one to be struck next. The sentry announced the time by striking the hours on a large gong.

Is There a Weak Spot That is Likely to Develop Disease?

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Quickly Reaches the Affected Parts, Fortifies Them and Imparts New Life to the Blood.

Are you conscious of a weak spot in connection with any of the great organs of the body? Do your kidneys bother you? It may be that you experience pain in urination or pain in the small of the back. You perhaps find the skin dry and harsh, the urine high colored or a deposit in it. Any of these symptoms point to kidney trouble.

Is your liver doing its great work properly? If you have vomiting, nausea, furred tongue, constipation or disordered vision, there is a weak spot in the liver. This demands instant attention.

Is the network of the muscular fibres of the stomach in a healthy condition, or are the nerves weak, irritated or inflamed? Is digestion poor? Have you dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, waterbrash or flatulence? Any of these troubles are forerunners of suffering and ill health.

Does your blood as it courses to all parts of the body carry nourishment and life, or is it filled with impurities and poisons? Unless you have a full and vigorous supply of pure blood your life is daily in danger.

Eminent medical men and the tens of thousands made well and strong by Paine's Celery Compound will tell you that this marvellous medicine is your sure deliverer from all the troubles we have mentioned. Paine's Celery Compound quickly and promptly reaches the weak and suffering parts, fortifies them, gives new life to the blood, nourishes the nerves, builds muscle and tissue, and makes you rejoice in a condition of health that will be permanent and lasting.

NEWS FROM THE COUNT

To Correspondents.—Persons sending items from the surrounding district sign their names to correspondence sign of good faith, not for public use. Correspondence received without name attached will not be published.

MARLBANK.

Owing to the depth of snow which fell on Sabbath last our roads are in a bad condition and the farmers have been unable to do much at Marlbank or logs for a few days.

Mr. Harry Allen will be starting saw mill in a few days as he has a lot of logs already to be sawed.

Mr. William Allen, who has been gone into store keeping, is doing thriving business. His goods are first class and his prices low, and he is convinced for yourself.

Mr. James Brown, who has been for some time, passed away on Friday last. The remains were placed in Erinsville vault on Sunday.

Our school is progressing under the able management of Mr. Smith, of Napanee. The teacher children are in hopes there will be new school house erected this year.

Mr. McGuinness, of Napanee, has been spending a few days here. He is pleased to see you, William.

Mrs. Robinson and son, Dr. Furnoy, Mr. John Bennett, Miss Bennett and Mr. George Lunn were guests of Thomas Robinson on Saturday last.

Mr. Ed. Blakely, of Deseronto, and Robert Cranston's.

Mrs. Kenneth Post, of Deseronto, and Miss Ethel Benn at Murnie B.

McINTYRE CORNER'S.

The parlor social given at Gilbert's last Friday night, in aid of the Odessa Methodist church, decided success. The proceeds amounted to \$10.

Messrs. J. N. Shane and D. J. are hauling timber. Each is building new barns next summer.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Bell and son Deseronto, are visiting at Mr. Bell's.

Mr. E. C. Gilbert is spending week visiting friends at Roblin, bank and Centreville.

Mr. R. G. Miller was in Picton couple of days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley P. Sharpe entertained a few friends last evening.

Messrs. Will Cairns and O. J. have started the butcher business.

One of our citizens was seen to Bath with a sleigh stake in cutter. When asked his reason for carrying the cudgel, he replied that he wanted to be ready in case "Islanders" should attack him. Certainly is a good plan to be armed when visiting Bath, as the ice bridge holds out.

It is said that there are a number of good girl jockies at Asseltines, any rate, some young ladies from hamlet won great prize in a free all at Odessa one day last week. If girls, if you want a good race, go to McIntyre's Corners. We have kinds of horses up here, trotters, sires, pacers and rackers, and we also anxious to get in the game and win some fame.

Mr. A. C. Miller spent last Friday and Saturday at Napanee.

Mrs. Pellow and daughter, M. of Walnut Grove, spent a couple of days at H. A. Lewes'.

Twitchy Muscles and Sleepless The hopeless heat sickness that settles on man or woman whose nerves are shaken by disease can best be pictured in co

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.		Miles		No. 2. No. 4. No. 5.	
Stations				A. M. P. M. P. M.	
to	Kingston	0	.....	4 00	
	O. T. R. Junction	10	.....	4 10	
	Gloucester	12	.....	4 33	
	Maryvale	14	.....	4 45	
Arr	Harrowsmith	19	.....	5 00	
Live	Sydenham	23	8 00	.....
	Harrowsmith	19	8 10	.....	5 00
	Frontenac	22	.....	.....
Arr	Yarker	26	8 35	.....	5 15
Live	Yarker	26	9 00	.....	5 35
	Camden East	30	9 10	.....	5 45
	Thompson's Mills	31	.....	.....
	Newburgh	32	9 25	.....	5 55
	Strathcona	34	9 40	.....	6 08
Arr	Napanee	40	9 55	.....	6 25
Live	Napanee, West End	45	.....	.....
	Deseronto Junction	47	.....	.....
Arr	Deseronto	49	.....	7 15	

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.		Miles		No. 1. No. 3. No. 5.	
Stations				A. M. P. M. P. M.	
Live	Deseronto	.....	.....	6 45	.....
Arr	Deseronto Junction	4	7 05	.....	.....
Live	Napanee	9	7 15	.....	.....
	Napanee Mills	16	8 05	12 40	4 30
	Newburgh	17	8 15	12 50	5 00
	Thompson's Mills	18	.....	.....	.....
	Camden East	19	8 25	1 00	5 15
Arr	Yarker	23	8 35	1 12	5 25
Live	Yarker	23	8 45	.....	6 45
	Frontenac	27	.....	.....	.....
	Harrowsmith	30	9 00	.....	6 10
	Sydenham	34	.....	.....	6 25
Live	Harrowsmith	30	9 00	.....	.....
	Maryvale	35	9 15	.....	.....
	Gloucester	39	9 25	.....	.....
	G. T. R. Junction	47	9 45	.....	.....
Arr	Kingston	49	10 00	.....	.....

J. F. CHAPMAN, H. B. SHERRWOOD
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent, Kingston

RICHMOND COUNCIL

RICHMOND, FEB. 2ND, 1903.

The council met at Selby. The members present—William Paul, reeve and councillors Manly Jones, Z. A. Grooms, Charles Anderson and Alfred McCutcheon. The reeve presiding; the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Chas. Anderson, seconded by Manly Jones, that the account of Chas. Stevens, for printing, be left in the hands of the reeve for settlement. Carried.

Moved by Alf. McCutcheon, seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that Wesley Hall, of Roblin, is hereby allowed to continue the use of the hay scales for the sum of \$5.00 per year, less inspection. Carried.

A communication was read from C. A. Millener, Secretary of the Bay of Quinte Railroad Co., re the damage said to be sustained by Joseph Marsh on the boundary near the railway crossing, disclaiming responsibility. Laid on the table.

Moved by Manly Jones, seconded by Alfred McCutcheon, that five dollars be placed in the hands of the reeve to aid Magdeline Frahier. Carried.

Moved by Alfred McCutcheon, seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that William Foot receive \$5.00 to aid Geo. Watson. Carried.

The auditor's report was read and laid on the table to be examined by the council before adoption.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that the auditor's report be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, that I. S. Jackson and J. R. Lucas be paid \$10.000 each for their services as auditors, and \$1.00 for searching the registry office in treasurer's securities. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Grooms, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the clerk send for one copy of the Municipal World for the use of the council. Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in March, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at which time all pathmasters, pound keepers and fence viewers shall be appointed.

A. WINTERS, Clerk.

Each Package of
Malt Breakfast Food
Is Solidly Filled with Nourishing
and Life-Giving Elements.

One Package Makes a Dish for
Twenty-Five People.

The large majority of cereal breakfast foods furnish only from nine to twelve ounces of food, while Malt Breakfast Food—wholly composed of concentrated nourishing elements—furnishes a solid and full package of twenty-four ounces of a health-giving and delicious preparation, or enough to make a dish for twenty-five people. The full, solid package of Malt Breakfast Food makes it the most economical cereal that families can use. Go to your Grocer, buy a package and try it. As far as economy and deliciousness are concerned, Malt Breakfast Food has no equal.

Qualified.

"Yes, he's sure to make a grand president for the college. He's had so much experience."

"I didn't know he was a prominent educator."

"He isn't. He was an insurance agent, and he can coax money out of a stone wall."

Plant Roots.

It is from the rootlets or small fibers of a tree or plant that its subsistence is obtained, and in the performance of its duty nature has given these delicate, tender parts wonderful strength and persistence when exerted within rules. In their search for food supply they will sometimes even penetrate soft rock to reach favored spots.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

runners suffering and in health. Does your blood as it courses to all parts of the body carry nourishment and life, or is it filled with impurities and poisons? Unless you have a full and vigorous supply of pure blood your life is daily in danger. Eminent medical men and the tens of thousands made well and strong by Paine's Celery Compound will tell you that this marvelous medicine is your sure deliverer from all the troubles we have mentioned. Paine's Celery Compound quickly and promptly reaches the weak and suffering parts, fortifies them, gives new life to the blood, nourishes the nerves, builds muscle and tissue, and makes you rejoice in a condition of health that will be permanent and lasting.

Conspiracy.

"Squibb, you are still reporting for the Daily Bread, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"Say, I am going to spend the evening with the daughter of old Professor Noett, and he doesn't like me a bit. I want you to help me through."

"Me? What can I do to help you?"

"Call on him in his study about 8 o'clock and ask him this question: 'Professor, to what do you attribute the decay of Darwinism?'"

"What good will that do?"

"He'll spend the whole evening arguing to prove that Darwinism isn't decaying."

Johnny's Awful Predicament.

Johnny—I wish my folks would agree upon one thing and not keep me all the time in a worry.

Tommy—What have they been doing now?

Johnny—Mother won't let me stand on my head, and dad is all the time fussing because I wear my shoes out so fast.

Grammatical.

Mr. Kallow—Er—beg pardon, Miss Snappe, but can I smoke?

Miss Snappe—I'm sure I don't know, but if you've never tried before please don't begin here.

Both Sides.

Doctor's Little Girl—Your papa owes my papa money.

Lawyer's Little Girl—That's nothing. Papa said he was glad to get off with his life.

Some men start wrong and are late at every station all through life.—Acheson Globe.

"It gives me great pleasure to write you and congratulate you on having put upon the market such a valuable medicine in a minute form. It has done me so much good that as soon as one box is gone I purchase another. I have been somewhat constipated and my liver has been out of order, but Iron-Ox Tablets have put my whole system right."

F. H. HARRIS,
59 Grove Street,
New Haven, Conn.

IRON-OX
TABLETS

Fifty for 25 Cents.

AN UNRIVALED
NERVE TONIC

all at Odessa one day last week. girls, if you want a good race come to McIntyre's Corners. We have kinds of horses up here, trotters, surs, pacers and rackers, and we also anxious to get in the game win some fame.

Mr. A. C. Miller spent last Fr and Saturday at Napanee.

Mrs. Pellow and daughter, My of Walnut Grove, spent a couple days at H. A. Lewes.

Twitchy Muscles and Sleeplessness
The hopeless heat sickness that settles man or woman whose nerves are shot by disease can best be pictured in con with a patient who has been in the 'de and has been dragged from them by S American Nervine. George Webster Forrest, Ont. says: "I owe my life t Everything else failed to cure."—44

DENBIGH.

Our village is rather quiet this ter, as nearly all our young men working in some distant lumber c or for one of the numerous local bers who are getting out timber either Messrs. Caswell and Mac Calabogie; Mr. Isaac Allen, of sissippi Station, or the Gillies I Co, of Braeside. The latter firm again this winter an office at the l high House, with a bookkeeper cashier, which is quite an accomm tion for the jobbers and their men.

The Plumbago mine in this to ship is still being satisfact worked. Joseph Joyce, of Griffith, the contract of forwarding the ore Cloyne, and is busy at it with sev teams. Geo. Deline has the joi taking it on to Kladar Stat where a freight shed has been bui store it in. Wm. Chatson was Kaladar last week to ship a carloa the ore to Hamilton.

Messrs. Jas. Lane and Chas. I were appointed to audit the books accounts of our municipal treas and have just discharged the ardi and responsible duties of their offic.

Joseph Rahm, collector of taxes 1902, is still busy at his unplea task, and quite a number of ratapa are said to be yet in arrears with t payments.

Emil Warlich and Mrs. Wa have just returned from makin pleasant visit at the latter's pare Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kosmack, Seb pol, Renfrew County, where they attended the wedding of Mrs. l ich's sister, Miss Emelia Kosmac Mr. Wm. Blum, of Whitney. A previous Mr. Ferdinand Kosma brother of Mrs. Warlich, had married to Miss Christina Kri also of Sebastopol. Rev. G. Bri busch, of Eganville, officiated at weddings, which took place b many friends in the Lutheran ch at Sebastopol.

Mrs. Harriet Rodger, a wido rather poor circumstances, lately to visit some neighbors, leavi good fire in the stove. During absence her house caught t re fr and burned down with all its con! Nothing was insured.

The directors of the Canadian I Railway declared a dividend of 2 per on the preference stock and 2½ per ce common stock for the half year endc ember last. There is a surplus for the year of \$3,202,970.

The Governor's Wife a Prisoner
Z. A. Van Loven is the wife of the go of the county jail, Napanee, Ont., an great sufferer from rheumatism. The best doctors in the community "specialists" failed to help her, she scepticism of proprietary remedies and chased South American Rheumatic 4 bottles cured her.—42.

Rubber Heels That Hold



Dunlop Cushion Heels—wear like leather—give you a firm foothold and you can walk far without growing weary. Sample pair, 50c. (All shoe makers, or write direct.)

NO HORSE should be without the

DUNLOP
CUSHION PADS

They prevent slipping—lameness—sprained tendons—cracked hoofs—baling and cankers. Sample sets sent direct. Any blacksmith can put them on.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

The Dunlop Tire Co.

LIMITED
TORONTO



C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop carriage Tires."

WS FROM THE COUNTRY.

Correspondents.—Persons sending in from the surrounding district must their names to correspondence of good faith, not for publication. correspondence received without the attached will not be published.

MARLBANK.

wing to the depth of snow which on Sabbath last our roads are in condition and the farmers have unable to do much at hauling d or logs for a few days.

r. Harry Allen will be starting his mill in a few days as he has a lot of logs already to be sawed.

r. William Allen, who has recently into store keeping, is doing a ving business. His goods are class and his prices low. Call be convinced for yourself.

r. James Brown, who has been ill some time, passed away on Friday . The remains were placed in the isville vault on Sunday.

ur school is progressing nicely er the able management of Mr. th, of Napanee. The teacher and ren are in hopes there will be a school house erected this year.

r. McGuinness, of Napanee, has spending a few days here. We pleased to see you, William.

rs. Robinson and son, Dan, of moy, Mr. John Bennett, Miss Jane nett and Mr. George Lunn were the its of Thomas Robinson on Sunday

r. Ed. Blakely, of Deseronto. at ert Cranston's.

rs. Kenneth Post, of Deseronto, Miss Ethel Benn at Murnie Benn's.

McINTYRE CORNER'S.

he parlor social given at R. L- bert's last Friday night, in aid of Odessa Methodist church, was a dedit success. The proceeds amount- o \$10.

lessrs. J. N. Shane and D. Borice hauling timber. Each intend iding new barns next summer.

r. and Mrs. G. D. Bell and son, of eronto, are visiting at Mr. Chas. 's.

Ir. E. C. Gilbert is spending a k visiting friengs at Roblin, Marl- k and Centreville.

Ir. R. G. Miller was in Picton a ple of days last week.

Ir. and Mrs. Wesley P. Sharpe en- ained a few friends last Friday iving.

lessrs. Will Cairns and O. Snider e started the butcher business.

ne of our citizens was seen going Bath with a sleigh stake in his ter. When asked his reasons for rying the cudgel, he replied that he ated to be ready in case the anders' should attack him. It ainly is a good plan to be well ided when visiting Bath, as long as ice bridge holds out.

t is said that there are a number of d girl jockies at Asseltines, or, at rate, some young ladies from that let won great prai-e in a free-for- at Odessa one day last week. Now s, if you want a good race come up McIntyre's Corners. We have all ds of horses up here, trotters, run- s, pacers and rackers, and we are anxious to get in the game and some fame.

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CAUGHT BY THE GRIP.
RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

Congressman Geo. H. White's Case.
A Noted Sculptress Cured.



The world
of medicine
recognizes
Grip as epi-
demic cat-
arrh. --
Medical Talk.

LA GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful Gnar had

clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Pe-ru-na for Grip.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Ex-Secretary of the German Consulate, writes the following letter from 3417 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe. After using three bottles of Peruna I found the grip had disappeared."—Mrs. T. Schmitt.

Mrs. Celeste Covell writes from 219 N. avenue, Aurora, Ill.:

"Only those who have suffered with la grippe and been cured can appreciate how grateful I feel that such a splendid medicine as Peruna has been placed at the door of every suffering person."—Mrs. C. Covell.

Noted Sculptress Cured of Grip.

Mrs. M. C. Cooper, of the Royal Academy of Arts, of London, England, now residing in Washington, D. C., is one of the greatest living sculptors and painters of the world. She says:

"I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh and la grippe. I have suffered for months, and after the use of one bottle of Peruna I am entirely well."—Mrs. M. C. Cooper.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

Lieutenant Clarice Hunt, of the Salt Lake City Barracks of the Salvation Army, writes from Ogden, Utah:

"Two months ago I was suffering with so severe a cold that I could hardly speak.

"Our captain advised me to try Peruna and procured a bottle for me, and truly it worked wonders. Within two weeks I was entirely well."—Clarice Hunt.

Congressman White's Letter.

Tarboro, N. C.

Gentlemen:—I am more than satisfied with Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."—George H. White, Member of Congress.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Independent Order of Good Templars, of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctors called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned. Peruna cured me."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

BELL ROCK.

Quarterly services were held in the Methodist church on the 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Richards.

Thomas Sagriff is recovering from a severe attack of grippe.

The smallpox scare was a delusion. Miss Minnie Wheeler has taken charge of the school at Long Lake.

Mrs. Lew, Camden East, is spending the winter with Mrs. George Moir.

Miss Blanche Yorke, Tamworth, is the guest of Miss Maggie Yorke.

Ernest L. Ames left for Sudbury via

A Skirmish with the Philippinoes.

'Twas a beautiful morning, with sun shining fair,
When boots and saddles rang out in the clear morning air;
I looked up in wonder, then turned to my horse
And saddled him up as a matter of course.
For fierce was the Gop-Goo's, their Boloes were sharp,
They made our nerves quiver like the strings of a Harp.

One day last week. Now, if you want a good race come up McIntyre's Corners. We have all sorts of horses up here, trotters, run-pacers and rackers, and we are anxious to get in the game and some fame.

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DENBIGH.

r village is rather quiet this winter nearly all our young men are in some distant lumber camp one of the numerous local job-men are getting out timber for Messrs. Caswell and Mackey, loggie; Mr. Isaac Allen, of Mississippi Station, or the Gillies Bros. of Brasside. The latter firm has this winter an office at the Denbigh House, with a bookkeeper and er, which is quite an accommodation for the jobbers and their men.

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ssrs. Jas. Lane and Chas. Both appointed to audit the books and into of our municipal treasurer, ave just discharged the arduous responsible duties of their office.

seph Rahm, collector of taxes for is still busy at his unpleasant and quite a number of ratepayers aid to be yet in arrears with their tents.

ail Warlich and Mrs. Warlich just returned from making a ant visit at the latter's parent's, and Mrs. Albert Kosmack, Sebastopol, where they also ided the wedding of Mrs. War's sister, Miss Emelia Kosmack, to Wm. Blum, of Whitney. A week ous Mr. Ferdinand Kosmack, a er of Mrs. Warlich, had been id to Miss Christina Kruger, of Sebastopol. Rev. G. Bracke- h, of Eganville, officiated at both lings, which took place before y friends in the Lutheran church r Sebastopol.

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Miss Blanche Yorke, Tanworth, is the guest of Miss Maggie Yorke.

Ernest L. Amey left for Sudbury via the K & P. from Verona, on the 2nd inst.

Speechless and Paralyzed.—"I had valvular disease of the heart," writes Mrs. J. S. Goode of Truro, N. S. "I suffered terribly and was often speechless and partially paralyzed. One dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me relief, and before I finished one bottle I was able to go about. To-day I am a well woman."—43

STRATHCONA.

The Willing Workers gave an entertainment at the residence of Mrs. B. Rose, Thursday evening. Although a terrible storm came on there was a fair attendance. Messrs. Walker and Rook each took a large load. Mr. Walker had the misfortune to upset, but the jolly crowd did not mind that, and proceeded to their destination, where everyone enjoyed the evening very much. W. Wilson occupied the chair. Great credit is due Mrs. Rose, who spared no pains to make everyone enjoy himself.

While a party of young people, who had spent the evening at J. Madden's, were leaving, Miss L. Dunlop slipped



Fantastic stories have been written of magic mirrors in which the future was revealed. If such a thing were possible many a bright-faced bride would shrink from the revelation of herself, stripped of all her loveliness. If there is one thing which would make a woman shrink from marriage it is to see the rapid physical deterioration which comes to so many wives. The cause is generally due to womanly diseases.

Lost health and lost comeliness are restored by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures irregularity and dries weakening drains. It heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I tell you what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' have done for me," writes Mrs. Emma L. Bankes, of 192 North 7th Street, Harrisburg, Pa. "They have done me a world of good. I had female weakness for six years; sometimes would feel so badly I did not know what to do, but I found relief at last. I thank Dr. Pierce for his kind advice. I have this medicine still in my house and will always keep it."

If you are led to the purchase of "Favorite Prescription" because of its remarkable cures of other women, do not accept a substitute which has none of these cures to its credit.

Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Or for cloth-bound volume send 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Skirmish with the Philippinoes.

'Twas a beautiful morning, with sun shining fair,
When boots and saddles rang out in the clear morning air;
I looked up in wonder, then turned to my horse
And saddled him up as a matter of course.
For fierce was the Goo-Goo's, their Boles were sharp,
They made our nerves quiver like the strings of a Harp.
Then our noble old Colonel called us all up in line
And the way he commanded, I tell you 'twas fine.
Forward! March! was the order; we were off altogether,
With our reins shaken loose, and each heart as a feather.
It seems that the Goo-Goo's thought we were asleep,
And took this small chance to come at us quite steep.
And o'er the rice paddies, and through the tall cane,
The bullets poured on us, just like a big rain.
Trot! next came the order; distinct, sharp and clear,
'Twas the tone of his voice made the old man so dear.
Gallop! each horse was off for each knew what that meant,
'Twas if from Great Heaven a whirlwind was sent.
And the black men, they saw us, and then turned to flee;
But their mob was cut down like an axe cuts a tree.
Oh! fierce was the sight! to see the heads rolling,
And some of the boys did some dism bowling.
For you see it was this way, the Goo-Goo's were cruel,
And when a Gang came it was fighting no duel;
For twenty to one was often the odds,
And then they came up calling out to their Gods.
But, phaw! this is nothing; why, most every day,
The boys were called out to have this—their play.

E. P. R.

and fell, striking her head so violently that she was unconscious for some time. She is still suffering from the shock.

Viola McCaul is ill of scarlet fever. Archie Pybus is quite recovered.

Mrs. J. Kelly entertained a number of friends Friday evening.

M. McKown, station agent, has been changed to Napanee. Mr. Day is his successor.

Miss O'Donnell is the guest of Miss Libbie McAvoy.

Mrs. Robert Pybus is ill. P. Williams has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Post, Greta.

Pill-osophy.—There are pills and pills—but Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at 10 cents a vital lead in demand. The sale borders on the phenomenal. Sluggish liver, constipation, or irregular bowels are precursors of many physical disorders. These little wonders remove the cause. 40 in a vial for 10 cents.—45.

MARYSVILLE.

Miss Mary White, Chicago, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. McGuin.

Miss Edith Campbell spent Sunday under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. John Toppings, of Empey Hill, spent Sunday with his father, John Toppings.

Some of our young folks took in the surprise party at George Akey's.

Willie Mawson recently visited Kingston.

Miss Myrtle Morrison has returned to her home in Odessa, after visiting her brother, F. Morrison.

Mrs. James Stewart visited recently at Archie Campbell's.

James McAlpine took in the C.M.B.A. ball given in Napanee on Tuesday night.

Itching, Burning, Skin Disease Cured for Thirty-five Cents.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blotches and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors. 35c.—47

HOCKEY.

QUINTE DISTRICT SCHEDULE.

Following is the schedule of the Q. D. H. L.:

- Jan. 13—Napanee at Picton. Won by Picton, 6 to 5
- Jan. 16—Napanee at Deseronto. Postponed.
- Jan. 21—Picton at Deseronto. Won by Deseronto, 7 to 2.
- Feb. 5—Picton at Napanee—Postponed.
- Feb. 13—Frontenacs at Deseronto.
- Feb. 17—Picton at Frontenacs.
- Feb. 19—Deseronto at Frontenacs.
- Feb. 20—Frontenacs at Napanee.
- Feb. 23—Deseronto at Picton.
- Feb. 27—Napanee at Frontenacs.

TRADERS' LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Bakers vs Clerks—Robinson vs. Gibbard on February 13th.
Robinson vs. Bakers—Gibbard vs. Barbers on February 19th.
Bakers vs. Gibbard—Barbers vs. Clerks on February 24th.
Barbers vs. Gibbard—Robinson vs. Clerks on March 3rd.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss FRANCES SMITH, Prescott, Ont.

"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

The Little Florist

I.

They were neighbors.

He was a florist, and had hopes of making a good living. She was making a prosperous living by managing an inherited nursery. He was young. She was younger. There similarity ceased. He was rugged, uncultured, plain, though with a certain charm of virile, forceful homeliness difficult to analyze. She was pretty, college bred, aristocratic. He believed in brawn and brain. She believed in blood and breeding.

They were not neighbors. He called herself a "horticulturist." He was merely a florist. Of course, Dick Russell was a bachelor, and in love.

The nursery was Dick's by right of purchase, privation, and persistence. For five years he had worked and struggled and hoped. The trees planted by his own hands were his pets, his companions, his all—for he was alone in the world.

"Why don't you stick up a house on your grounds?" asked Uncle William one night as he and Dick sat smoking a good-night pipe in the porch.

"Can't afford it," said Dick curtly. "I'm putting every penny I can raise into that gas-machine I'm building in the nursery."

"Foolish, too!" grunted Uncle William.

"Mebbe so," assented Dick grimly. "No mebbe about it. Who ever heard tell of raising flowers or fruit with gas? It's agin Nature."

"You'll see," said Dick, with a fierce puff at his pipe and a far-away look in his blue eyes.

The months passed. Dick said little, but read a great deal. One day he horrified Uncle William by requesting permission to put in a telephone.

"What for?" demanded they in a breath.

"'Cause I want it," said Dick. So, in spite of opposition and dire predictions, the telephone was installed, connecting the house with the distant village of Prittlewell.

His point won, and his crop money safely deposited in the bank, Dick threw himself heart and soul into the completion of his queer gas-plant. He bought miles of slender iron piping, and many tons of hard coal. He dug ditches and laid a portion of the piping around his orchard and at regular distances across it, until the ground looked like a gigantic grid-iron. The unused piping (by far the larger portion) was stored away in the gas-house. When the work was finished, and the ditches filled in, curious neighbors commented on the "queer nozzles" which showed above the ground at intervals along the straight rows of buried pipes.

"Goin' to irrigate?" they asked. "Mebbe," said Dick grimly.

"How're you goin' to plough an' harrow with them things a-stickin' up in that way?"

The gas machine itself, situated in the center of the orchard, was, by aid of a stout building, stout shutters, and a portly padlock, made curiosity proof. No one went into this building except Dick and two trusted workmen.

"It's perfectly scandalous!" sniffed Aunt William one bitterly cold February evening as she sat by the kitchen fire mending a pair of Dick's socks.

"Which?" asked William, looking up from his newspaper absent-mindedly.

"That gas machine of his, a-plannin' to burn up the orchard with it."

"He's got a right to do as he likes with his own property," said Dick, looking up from his newspaper.

"But he's got to be careful of his neighbors," said Aunt William.

"He's got to be careful of his own property," said Dick, looking up from his newspaper.

"He's got to be careful of his own property," said Dick, looking up from his newspaper.

"It said five below zero."

Picking up the lantern, Dick hurried outside the door and consulted his own thermometer.

"Six below now," said he thoughtfully.

Then, hastily giving some instructions to the workmen, he put on his coat and hat, took up the lantern again, and turned to Uncle William.

"Uncle Bill," said he earnestly, "I've been working and waiting a long time for this night. Sit still and get warm till I come back."

II.

Dick went out.

Where had Dick gone?

Straight to Helen Remington. That is, as straight as a detour around the fence would permit. As he marched up the walk to the house (wherein he had never been but once in his life) he swung his uncle's lantern and stamped his feet to keep up his courage. He knocked on the door softly. His heart pounded fiercely.

"Who is there?" asked a puzzled, half-frightened feminine voice through the door.

"It's only Dick Russell," he said, quietly. "There's an important matter I must see you about."

Then she opened the door—haughtily, fearlessly.

"Come into the sitting-room, Mr. Russell," said the girl frigidly.

"There's to be a big record frost to-night," said he, blushing like a girl.

"How do you know?"

"I've just had news from the weather bureau; and I've come to warn you."

"Have you warned the other neighbors?" she asked, quietly.

"No-o. That is, I—I—"

"Why haven't you?"

"Because I—well—bother it all!" he stammered, suddenly getting warm all over—"because I thought of you first. And I only got the news a few minutes ago. And I couldn't, if I wanted to, save all the orchards around here. But I can save yours—and my own—and Uncle Bill's."

"How?"

"With the gas plant I've been building, and—"

He hesitated, stopped.

"Never mind the details, Mr. Russell," she said hurriedly, as she arose to her feet; "it is late, and there is your own garden to think of. Mine must take its chances, as it always has done. I thank you."

"But," interrupted Dick, as he stood up and faced her—"but"—he began again—"I—I—"

Then a sudden comprehension swept through him; he understood her strange expression. The words he would have said died upon his lips. He marched out.

Miss Remington, left alone, took up a book and tried to read. But she could not.

And he had come to help her! He had thought of her first! . . . What if she had made a mistake?

"There must be an unusually hard frost to-night," she thought. She looked at the thermometer. Eight degrees below zero!

She began to feel afraid; she had heard of the damage wrought by cold only a trifle more intense than this.

Looking out in the direction of Dick Russell's farm, she saw that his orchard was encompassed and crossed by systematic rows of yellow light-jets, blazing and smoking uncanonically in the still air.

Then the truth came home to her. He was not insane. He was merely a genius. He was right; she was wrong. He had come to her in manly helpfulness, and she had—

The tears came to her eyes. But not for long. Hurrying to the hall, she put on her dressing gown.

"It's perfectly scandalous!" sniffed Aunt William one bitterly cold February evening as she sat by the kitchen fire mending a pair of Dick's socks.

"Which?" asked William, looking up from his newspaper absent-mindedly.

"That gas machine of his, a-plannin' to burn up the orchard with it."

REMARKABLE INVENTIONS

SOME OF THEM THAT ARE THE MOST VALUABLE.

Great Saving in Coal to the Railways — Wonderful New Oil Motor.

British railways spend \$105,000,000 a year on coal and other necessities for the maintenance of locomotives. The new valve-gear invented by Mr. Marshall, a Leeds engineer, at its test in May last reduced the consumption of coal per train-mile from nearly fifty-eight to about forty-six pounds. In some experiments the saving was even greater, and if the device is universally adopted in this country it will mean that four engines will be able to do more work than five can do at present. The result will be a saving to the country of between four and five millions sterling annually. If adopted on all the world's railways there will be an economy of between sixty and seventy millions effected, and the invention will prove one of the most valuable.

THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN.

Even greater will be the effect on the locomotion of the twentieth century of the new oil motor, invented by Mr. Rudolph Diesel, of Munich, a novelty which Lord Kelvin considers one of the greatest industrial revolutions of the present age. The motive power of the engine is a small quantity of any inflammable oil or gas introduced into an excess of compressed air. The heat of the compressed air causes slow combustion without explosion, and, therefore, without sudden and extreme increase in temperature, as is the case with the ordinary petrol motor. With the same weight of oil Diesel has obtained 58 per cent. more work than has been got out of any type of oil motor previously made. As the oil motor is acknowledged by scientists to be steam's successor, the future importance and value of this invention can hardly be overestimated.

The world is using 663,000,000 tons of coal a year, of which 250 tons of coal a year, of which fully 250 millions are being employed in smelting ores, chiefly in blast furnaces. Under existing conditions, it is

IMPOSSIBLE TO UTILIZE

more than a very small portion of the coal burnt. Fully seven-tenths of the heat escapes unused. In other words, 175 million tons of coal, worth about \$375,000,000, are absolutely wasted. The new invention of Raval Pictet, of Geneva, is soon to alter all this.

Pictet has patented a process for producing oxygen at a cost infinitely less than anything yet accomplished. A cubic yard of the gas will cost less than a tenth of a penny. The use of oxygen will thus be possible in all the metallic industries, and temperatures far in excess of those secured in the ordinary blast-furnace will be produced with ease, and with but a fractional amount of coal. Even such refractory rock as gold-quartz, will be reduced to a liquid state with ease. Crushing will be superseded by melting.

Industrial oxygen will do great things in many other directions. Soldering large masses of iron and steel will become an easy matter, and riveting will be done away with. Every public building will be supplied with pure oxygen laid on, and stuffiness and bad air will be known no longer.

SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA

will be able to turn on oxygen into their rooms, and so get relief. Consumptives will get oxygen treatment free. The use of the gas may even revolutionize our domestic lighting and heating, and oxygen be laid on

universal use, it would effect economy to the civilized world \$200,000,000 a year. — London Answers.

GEOGRAPHY OF BEEF CUTS.

Information About Terms Used by Butchers.

Most housewives do not understand the terms used by butchers—describe the various cuts into which a carcass of beef is divided. Therefore, they do not always know what they are buying. Here is some information on the subject.

The whole beef is split into halves following the center of the backbone or vertebral column, from tail neck. Each half contains a hind and a forequarter.

The forequarter is then cut from the hindquarter. These are the processes of the wholesaler. The "fores" and "hinds," as they are called, are now ready for the retailer.

The forequarter is cut into two parts—the rack, consisting of a set of ribs, and the chuck, or should proper up to and including the eighth rib.

The eighth rib cut shows the blade gristle only on one side. The ninth rib is usually called a chuck roast.

The rack is cut into prime rib standing or rolled roasts.

The chuck is a complicated piece of meat, when cut into kitchen pieces by the butcher. Its anatomy yields the following pieces for cooking: Oven and pot roasts, boneless chuck steaks and chuck roasts cut free of bone and metamorphosed into tender and lower Saratoga roasts. The lower cut is the more tender. It has the eye piece, which somewhat resembles the eye of a porterhouse rolled roast.

The chuck yields still more cuts: the wizard of the cleaver. There is the soup and stewing pieces, flat navel and brisket pieces for corned oven and pot roasts, made by removing the flesh from the shoulder bones, and chuck steaks cut from the cross rib. In the above disguise the word "chuck" loses all of its plebeian character.

The hindquarter is less complicated, its dissection is interesting to the culinary economist. The part of the beef carcass is cut into two: the loin of the beef and the round, consisting of the leg, top and bottom round, rump and flank.

Now comes a steak rollcall. The loin of beef is cut by the butcher into sirloin steaks and roasts, short sirloins, round-bone sirloins, flat bone steaks, hip-bone steaks, boneless sirloin steaks, porterhouse steaks and roasts. Then there is the la mode top round cuts, bottom round cuts for pot roasts and corned beef. The rump goes into steaks and corned pieces, flank steaks and rolled pot roasts or corned pieces.

If the housekeeper is mystified by the shop vernacular it is because she has not learned the "geography" of the beef cuts," as a Boston culinary student put it. By not knowing the alphabet the purchaser is often imposed upon and made to pay a higher price for an artistically arranged piece of very cheap meat.

GENERALS WHO NEVER LOST

The Duke of Alva, one of the most eminent soldiers of the sixteenth century, never throughout his long and eventful career lost a battle. The Archbishop of Cologne was struck by his effort to avoid a conflict, having on one occasion urged him to engage the Dutch.

"The object of a general," replied Alva, "is not to fight, but to conquer; he fights enough who obtains the victory."

Oliver Cromwell throughout his military career never lost a battle though he very nearly sustained

"Goin' to irrigate?" they asked.
"Mebbe," said Dick grimly.
"How're you goin' to plough an' harrow with them things a-stickin' up in that way?"
The gas machine itself, situated in the center of the orchard, was, by aid of a stout building, stout shutters, and a portly padlock, made curiosity proof. No one went into this building except Dick and two trusted workmen.

"It's perfectly scandalous!" sniffed Aunt William one bitterly cold February evening as she sat by the kitchen fire mending a pair of Dick's socks.

"Which?" asked William, looking up from his newspaper absent-mindedly.

"Dick's goin'-on."

"Where's he goin' now?" he asked, his mind still on the paper.
"Don't you know," she demanded, looking at him severely, "that Dick is a-spending ev'ry penny he got in the world for a big black machine an' a lot o' rusty pipes?"

"Listen!" she said suddenly, holding up one of Dick's socks warningly.

Borne on the crisp night air there came the distant ringing blows of hammer upon steel.

Just then the telephone bell rang loudly.

"Goodness me!" exclaimed William, almost dropping the lamp. Stepping to the instrument, he put the receiver to his ear.

"Is Dick Russell there?" asked an unfamiliar voice.

"No. He's away at work on his gas-engine."

"Will you take a message to him at once?"

"Who're you?"

"Never mind me. Here's the message—it's important. Tell Russell that the weather-clerk wires, 'Severe frost to-night.' Good-bye."

Uncle William gasped, and turned to his wife.

"What's it all about?" she spluttered.

"Severe frost to-night," repeated he.

"What!"

"That's what the man said," persisted he.

"He's crazy," snapped Aunt William.

"Mebbe so. Mebbe. Folk's say Dick's crazy, too. Mebbe we're all crazy."

And Uncle William reached for his boots.

"What are you going to do?"

"Do? Why, cart this message over to Dick afore it gets froze on the way."

A tramp of about two hundred yards through the snow brought Uncle William to the "gassy mad-house" (as Dick's neighbors politely called the structure).

"Who's that?" asked Dick's voice from within.

"Me—Uncle Bill."

"What's ap?"

"There's to be a severe frost to-night. Weather expert says so. An' I'm a-freezing out here."

Dick swung the door wide open.

"Come in," said he.

For the first time in his life Uncle William stood within the building which had pliqued the curiosity of the entire neighborhood. He found himself in a high, well-lighted room filled with iron boilers, coils of black piping, and piles of coal and coke. In another room he caught a glimpse of a huge round, uncanny-looking metal vat, which seemed to reach to the roof. Dick offered a rickety chair, and said, with an inscrutable smile:

"So there's going to be a big frost to-night, eh?"

"That's the telephone message."

"Much obliged," said Dick. "Did you notice what the thermometer said when you left home?"

"There must be an unusually hard frost to-night," she thought.

She looked at the thermometer.

Eight degrees below zero!

She began to feel afraid; she had heard of the damage wrought by cold only a trifle more intense than this.

Looking out in the direction of Dick Russell's farm, she saw that his orchard was encompassed and crossed by systematic rows of yellow light-jets, blazing and smoking uncannily in the still air.

Then the truth came home to her. He was not insane. He was merely a genius. He was right; she was wrong. He had come to her in manly helpfulness, and she had—

The tears came to her eyes. But not for long. Hurrying to the hall, she put on her heaviest boots and warm wraps, and stepped outside.

But one thought possessed her—to find Mr. Russell, and ask his forgiveness. The rest did not matter.

She found him, as fate would have it—alone.

Hearing footsteps, Dick raised his head.

"Helen!"

They looked into each other's eyes—hesitating, incredulous, mute.

Words came at last. "I misjudged you," she said simply, humbly. That was all.

That night Dick "did things"—manly things, rapid, clever things. He hurried Aunt William and the two men, Uncle William hurried two horses, and the two horses hurried load after load of spare iron pipes to various places on Miss Remington's farm. But first, with great joy (and a file), Dick cut a wide opening in the fence. Under his vigorous strokes the wires parted with a vicious snap, and the victorious besieger passed through into the promised land.

Quickly and deftly the men began coupling the lengths of pipe together while Dick, with one hand almost frozen, went back to find his lost mitten. Soon the Remington orchard was encompassed and crossed with lines of black tubing laid upon the snow-crust, each pipe-length pierced in the centre with a tiny drilled hole.

Ten degrees below zero!

Wearied and cold the men staggered to the gashouse and sank exhausted on the floor. After a short rest Dick consulted the thermometer again.

Five below!

"I've done it!" he gasped triumphantly.

As weeks and months went by, the wisdom of Dick's "foolish idea" became more and more manifest, and when crop-time came, the only orchards which bore fruit crops in that village were the three farms at Prittlewell. Dick's bank account grew prodigiously. The last remnant of Miss Remington's mortgage disappeared.

The breach in the fence barrier, once open, slowly widened: the sundered wires, once parted, refused to reunite. The way into paradise remained open. One night he asked a question—that question which has re-echoed in the universe since time began—and Miss Remington, blushing archly, said: "Yes, Dick."—London Answers.

First Burglar—"I'm sorry for these folks." Second Burglar—"Oh, I expect they can stand the damage." First Burglar—"Taint that. But I'm sorry for people with a cook that makes sich plum pud-din' as this."

"I haven't seen your cashier for several days past." "No; he's gone out of town." "Ahl Gome for a rest, eh?" "We haven't found out yet whether he's gone for a rest or to escape it."

but a fractional amount of coal. Even such refractory rock as gold-quartz, will be reduced to a liquid state with ease. Crushing will be superseded by melting.

Industrial oxygen will do great things in many other directions. Soldering large masses of iron and steel will become an easy matter, and riveting will be done away with. Every public building will be supplied with pure oxygen laid on, and stuffiness and bad air will be known no longer.

SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA

will be able to turn on oxygen into their rooms, and so get relief. Consumptives will get oxygen treatment free. The use of the gas may even revolutionize our domestic lighting and heating, and oxygen be laid on in every town as coal gas is to-day.

A weaver can at present attend to four looms, and earn about \$1.25 per week for each. The new automatic weaving loom, lately invented by a young Burnley weaver, named Bernard Crossley, renders it possible for a man to look after eight looms as easily as he at present attends four. Moreover, the new loom obviates, by a clever contrivance, all stoppages, and so produces 12½ per cent. more cloth. Consequently, the worker will be able to earn \$10 a week or more, instead of about \$5 as at present. What is more, the new loom makes a superior cloth to any at present in existence, for it lays the weft absolutely evenly, and thus avoids making thick and thin places in the fabric. At a moderate estimate this new loom should effect a saving of over \$7,500,000 a year; if it is applied to the 600,000 power-looms at present at work in the North of England.

The capital invested in European countries and in the United States in electrical industries amounts at present to \$1,650,000,000. Here, in the United Kingdom, steam engines of an indicated horse-power of 300,000 are at work driving dynamos for the generation of electricity. There is nothing so wasteful of power as a dynamo. Less than one-tenth of the energy which lies hidden in a pound of coal can be converted

INTO ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

In June last came the news that Senor Clemente Figueras, a scientist, well known in his world, had invented a method of making direct use of atmospheric electricity—that is to say, without chemicals or dynamos—and of applying it to industrial purposes without the need of any motive force. The professor has been at work on the problem for many years, and, when he finally solved it, he was so afraid of the fruits of his labors being stolen that he had his apparatus made in separate parts in Paris, Berlin, and at Las Palmas. Then he fitted them together himself. Senor Figueras is now at work patenting his invention in all the capitals of the world. He has already refused an offer of \$2,500,000 for his invention. Once in universal use, it will save the world fully fifty millions a year, and revolutionize almost every industry and form of locomotion beyond

POWER OF FORECASTING.

Dr. E. J. Gatling, who is to known to fame as the inventor of the quick-firing gun which bears his name, in August last announced a new and more important discovery. This is a motor-plow, with which one man is able to turn the surface of a thirty-acre field in a single day. To judge of the importance of this invention it should be pointed out that at present a man and a horse can plow, at best, about an acre a day. There are in the world 800 million acres of land under cultivation by plow, and the actual cost of plowing this is at present at least \$400,000,000 a year. Dr. Gatling's motor-plow will do the work at half the price—namely, 25 cents an acre. Consequently, if brought into

use, it would be a most important step posed upon and made to pay a higher price for an artistically arranged piece of very cheap meat.

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The Duke of Alva, one of the most eminent soldiers of the sixteenth century, never throughout his long and eventful career lost a battle. The Archbishop of Cologne, struck by his effort to avoid a conflict; having on one occasion urged him to engage the Dutch.

"The object of a general," replied Alva, "is not to fight, but to conquer; he fights enough who obtains the victory."

Oliver Cromwell throughout his military career never lost a battle, though he very nearly sustained reverse at Dunbar.

The Duke of Marlborough fought several battles against the most experienced generals in Europe, was never once defeated.

The Duke of Wellington, throughout his brilliant campaigns, both in India and in the Peninsula, pressed to himself a remarkable record of uninterrupted successes from his first battle in which he was victorious with supreme command through the Peninsular War, in which he defeated the ablest of Napoleon's marshals, until the eventful day of Waterloo.

TO BE ALWAYS BEAUTIFUL

You sometimes see a woman whose old age is as exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth. You wonder how this has come about. You wonder how it is her life has been a long and happy one. There are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She kept her nerves well in hand and inflicted them on no one.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant things.

She did not expect too much of her friends.

She made whatever work came her congenial.

She retained her illusions, and did not believe all the world wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable, sympathized with the sorrowful.

She never forgot that kind word and a smile cost nothing, but priceless treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be done by, and now that old has come to her, and there is a mass of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered. This is secret of a long life and a happy one.

SHE WAS IN A HURRY.

"If I pick out some wall paper immediately, can you send a man my house to hang it this afternoon?" she asked in a paper-hanger's three or four days ago.

"Yes'm."

"Very well; you may show some samples."

She sat in a chair before the sample rack until one o'clock, and went to dinner. She was back two, and remained until almost when she finally heaved a long and said to the patient assistant:

"Dear me, but it is such a and so late in the season, that I think I won't get any at all. I'm obliged, and I'll probably buy you next spring."

Harold—"How do you know really love me, Henrietta?"

rietta—"Oh, Harold, since I know you I have quite come to mire ears that stand out."

"What honor will there be for man who discovers the North Pole?" "He will be a great saver." "A life-saver?" "Yes, explorers will cease going there."

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SAY RATS ARE THE CAUSE

**FACTS REGARDING THE BU-
BONIC PLAGUE.**

Interesting Article on the First
Cause of This Dis-
ease.

In the opinion of a writer of an
article in the London Quarterly Re-
view the venomous and filthy rat is
the chief cause of this loathsome
disease, from which it is said the
people of India are dying at the rate
of over 100,000 a month. San
Francisco is now afflicted with this
plague. The writer says:

"The first cause of this loathsome
disease is the venomous, and filthy
rat, and the only effective remedy is
to destroy the rat."

In support of this it says that
ague, which used to be regarded as
a soil disease, has turned out to be
conveyed by insects which have their
habitat in water. So this plague is a
soil disease only in so far as it af-
fects certain animals living in the
soil.

HOW THE PLAGUE SPREADS.

The connection of rats with plague
is so general as to be evidently not
accidental. It is found on examina-
tion that the disease they die of is
actually plague, and that their bod-
ies are swarming with plague bacilli.
They have been found dead in ware-
houses, especially granaries, in the
rooms of houses where people have
died of plague, and in the holds of
ships among cargoes of various
kinds.

There is no doubt that human be-
ings may acquire plague from rats.
Men have caught it from handling
dead rats, from going to live in
houses where rats have died, as in
certain Indian villages; and occa-
sionally, it is thought, through the
intermediate link of cats.

By fleas the plague may pass to
men. These pests abound on the
bodies of rats, which, as is the cus-
tom of parasites, desert after death
of their hosts. It has been shown
by Dr. Simond that fleas carry the
infection from rat to rat. The in-
fection of man by this means is
therefore clearly possible, and has
been distinctly traced. There is al-
so evidence that rats carry the in-
fection from one part to another of
the town.

CARRIED PLAGUE TO BRISTOL.

All ships contain rats, which have
many opportunities of passing from
ship to land in harbors and docks,
just as they pass from land to ship.

In January, 1901, a grain boat,
fifteen days out from Smyrna, ar-
rived in the central harbor of Bris-
tol, within a stone's throw of the
Public Health offices, with a history
of no illness on the voyage, and
therefore not "infected" under the
regulations, and not legally liable
to any detention or supervision.

But, as infected rats had been car-
ried to the port of Hamburg in the
previous week, a careful watch was
kept. Thirteen rats were found dead
in the forehold, and Prof. Klein con-
firmed the death of certain of these
from plague. But as no plague re-
sulted, the measures of precaution
and disinfection may be taken to
have been in this instance success-
ful.

NOT HUMAN DISEASES.

There is therefore abundant evi-
dence that rats suffer from a disease
identical with human plague; that
their epidemics for the most part
immediately precede human epidem-
ics; that they can transmit the dis-
ease to mankind; and that the
plague is primarily a disease of rats,
and only secondarily a human dis-
ease.

This striking hypothesis was pub-
licly stated by Dr. Koch at the re-
cent Congress on Tuberculosis, but

HOW BASEBALLS ARE MADE.

Thirty Minutes to Turn One Out
by Machine and Hand.

The manufacture of baseballs, such
as are used by the big leagues, has
developed into a science. It is in-
tricate work which requires skill,
with accuracy as to size and weight
absolutely essential. All baseballs
of this kind are made by machinery.
A solid ball of rubber an inch thick
is first placed in the machine and is
automatically wound with woollen
yarn, the layer being one inch in
thickness.

The ball, two inches thick at this
stage of manufacture, is then steeped
in an adhesive fluid, which solidifies
the yarn and makes it impossi-
ble to knock the ball out of shape.
Then the ball is placed back in the
machine and wound with yarn until
it is exactly nine inches in circum-
ference, after which the ball is again
dipped in the adhesive fluid.

Covering the ball is the next pro-
cess. The cover is made of alum-
tanned horse-hide, which is as soft
as white kid. The cutting is done
by a machine, which works swiftly
and accurately. The cover is cut in
two pieces, each like the figure "8"
and is then sewed by hand. Then it
is rolled by another machine until
the rough edges have been taken off,
when it is ready for shipping. It
takes about thirty minutes to make
a ball, half that time being con-
sumed in sewing the cover. It is es-
timated that seven million baseballs
are turned out each year.

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

An easily made cement is formed
of rice flour. It should be mixed
with cold water and allowed to boil
slowly until quite thick.

Linen must be thoroughly dry and
well aired before it is put away.
When it shows signs of turning yel-
low wring out in luke-warm soap
and water, dry and store again.

After thoroughly brushing out the
dust from a black hat, go over it
with a thin solution of gum arabic
or mucilage, using a nail brush for
that purpose. When the hat is dry
it will be found to look almost new.

Never scrub oilcloths with a brush,
and never use soap in cleaning them.
Those which have lain in stock for
several years are the best to buy,
as the paint is thoroughly harden-
ed. Wash with a soft rag dipped in
mixed milk and water, and rub dry
with a handful of rags.

To remove grease spots from the
wall paper, apply to the spots a
paste of fuller's earth and cold wa-
ter, leaving this on all night. If the
spots have not disappeared in the
morning a second application will
usually be found efficacious. It is
well to take grease marks out of pa-
per directly after they are made.

Permanganate of potash is a cheap
and effectual stain for hard board
floors. Add one-half an ounce of
permanganate to a quart of water
and use this to paint over the floor,
which must first be allowed to dry.
Repeat the process if it is not as
dark as you want it, and then let
dry and polish with beeswax and
turpentine.

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In many parts of the Continent the
father's title is inherited by all his
children, and there are several vil-
lages in Austria, Poland, and Rus-
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described as "princes" in all official
documents, and on leaving their
homes many of these peasant princes
find themselves sadly hampered by
the burden of a high-sounding title.

CRIMES NOT COMMITTED.

**MURDER NOT MURDER, AND
ROBBERY NOT ROBBERY.**

Merchant Shot at, But Died of
Fright—A Servant's
Revenge.

Revolver in hand, Walter Palmer,
a discharged clerk, crept into a rich
merchant's office. He fired, and his
late employer fell dead. But the
clerk was not hanged. He is very
much alive to-day. The bullet had
missed its mark. The charge had
thus to be reduced to one of at-
tempted murder, and the accused
only got a term of penal servitude.
The merchant had a weak heart, and
what he really died of was fright.

Another case where a servant
avenged himself on an employer in
delicate health — a lady this time
— was where a butler, who had been
spoken to about some fault, reported
the robbery of the family dia-
monds. The affair at once became
the sensation of the countryside; and
no one was more indefatigable in
assisting the police than the butler,
who appeared almost as much upset
about the matter as his poor mis-
tress. But the thieves could not be
found; and, within a few months, the
lady died a heartbroken woman. The
truth would probably never have
come to light had not the butler
hanged himself in a fit of remorse
shortly afterwards, leaving behind
him a note stating that the missing
diamonds would be found where he
had put them—in a secret drawer at-
tached to his mistress' writing cabi-
net.

An even more extraordinary case
stands at the time of writing com-
mitted to the assizes, in which
David Cooper, a young man, is
charged with highway robbery with
violence. He is charged with hav-
ing attacked a grocer from behind
with a stick, rendering him uncon-
scious, and robbing him of

WATCH AND CHAIN.

Cooper, however, alleges the ex-
istence of a remarkable conspiracy
between the grocer, whose name is
Lonsdale, and himself. He says the
prosecutor was in monetary difficul-
ties, and they had arranged togeth-
er that he should chloroform and
rob him in a quiet spot, and that
subsequently he should go to Lons-
dale's shop—where the woodwork
had been well greased—and set fire
to the place, in order that the in-
surance money might be obtained.
As the chloroform could not be pro-
cured, however, the suggestion that
a stick should be used met with ap-
proval.

Never, however, was a more ex-
traordinary robbery than that which
occurred a few months ago in the
offices of a firm of brewers at Hall-
fax. On a Monday night, the police
received an excited telephone mes-
sage informing them that over £300
had been abstracted from the firm's
safe. Detective Moss hurried down,
and his suspicions were at once fixed
on the clerk who had sent the mes-
sage, Morris Peel, a trusted young
fellow, who had been with the firm
from boyhood. The detective ques-
tioned Peel pointedly, at which he
seemed very confused. He was in
similar case during awkward inter-
views on the Tuesday, and left the
office without leave. On the Wed-
nesday night, however, he turned
up, and confessed to being the cul-
prit. It appeared that Peel had
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and notes—and taken it to a rela-
tive near Bradford, strictly enjoining
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On the Tuesday, he fetched it away,
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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

At this moment when the treatment of that form of blood poisoning which unfortunately often follows childbirth, by the injection into the veins of formalin, a salt solution or other remedial agents, is attracting so much attention on the part of the general public, and is creating much discussion at the meeting of various medical associations, it may be well to emphasize a fact still more important to health and life than the cure of this too often fatal disease, viz., its prevention. Had John Wesley, the celebrated Methodist divine who originated the maxim that "cleanliness is next to godliness," lived in this age of advancement, and had he been a medical practitioner, he would in all probability have given godliness a second place as far as puerperal sepsis was concerned, for the secret of success in the prevention of this fever is cleanliness.

The germs of blood poisoning so infinitesimally small that they can only be recognized by microscopes of high magnifying power exist in the air, usually attached to floating particles of dust, and in contact with the clothing, the hair, the hands, and almost always underneath the nails of those who do not practice thorough cleanliness and disinfection. They are constantly present upon the surface of the lining membranes of the various orifices of the body, where they are as a rule harmless unless there is a broken or raw surface through which they readily pass and enter the circulation. Once in the vessels, and under conditions favorable for their growth, they reproduce themselves with astonishing rapidity, millions of these organisms being the product of a single germ within a few hours. They endanger life not only by feeding upon the constituents of the blood intended for the nourishment of the body, but they poison this fluid and the system at large by the excrementitious products (ptomaines) which emanate from them. It follows then that the safety of the mother can only be assured when those in charge take every precaution not to carry infection by unclean hands or instruments, and when thorough disinfection is made by repeated irrigations with proper antiseptic solutions before the period of labor.

What is true of puerperal infection applies with equal force to the prevention of the ordinary form of blood poisoning which often follows the simplest wounds inflicted upon the hands and other exposed surfaces. The prick of a pin or needle, or the lodgment of a splinter when not properly attended to at the earliest possible moment, frequently leads to the gravest consequences of blood poisoning, even at times necessitating so serious an operation as the amputation of a hand or an arm in order to save the life of the victim. Thousands of persons suffer most serious inconvenience or incur

prospect of immediate help by huge barriers of snow and ice. Over 70,000 people must face the severity of an arctic winter with insufficient food and not even the promise of prompt assistance. From a more southerly region comes a similar appeal for help. The hardy Breton fishermen are in the pangs of hunger. Not only has the land denied them a harvest but the sea has also. As if to make their wretchedness complete, the sardines, upon which they rely principally for the year's earnings, have disappeared.

Appeals for help have been made from all these famine stricken localities. It is probable that the French Government can take care of its Bretons, and it has already begun to send assistance, but in Finland and Sweden the case is different. The Russian Empire is so vast, it has so many different races of people, and it embraces so many different climatic conditions that there hardly is a year when some portion of it is not suffering from insufficient food supply. Its railroad mileage is too small and the famine districts are too remote for it to grapple successfully with the famine problem. Sweden is essentially in the same condition with reference to its famine area, which practically is in the arctic region. We are prosperous here. We are living in a region where, in all probability, famine can never come. All the more reason is it that every movement for helping these famine sufferers should be generously encouraged.

COMING BACK TO ONTARIO.

Farmers in Manitoba Longing for the Bush Country.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The Ontario Government's Crown Lands agent in the Rainy River district has written to Mr. Thomas Southworth, of the Colonization Bureau, that a party of 60 Manitoba settlers are anxious to come back to Ontario, and would like to locate in his district. It seems strange that settlers should wish to leave territory requiring no clearing, and where cultivation is so easy to the wild, heavily wooded land of New Ontario, but the explanation is that these men are largely from Ontario originally, and the lonely life of the prairie does not appeal to them. They long for the bush land, and prefer mixed farming to continually raising grain.

The report on the number of settlers going into New Ontario is not yet completed, but Mr. Southworth states that there has been more land settled the past year than ever before. He would not be surprised if it was double the previous year. The Temiskaming is the storm centre of the rush. The old Ontario men go to Temiskaming, while Rainy River district is being filled up largely by men from the Western States.

CANNOT MOVE FLOUR.

Fear a Bread Famine Unless Railroads Brace Up.

A despatch from New York says:—There is a note of alarm in the reports received from the west, and especially from Minneapolis, of the difficulty experienced by the shippers to get flour to New York and other seaboard cities. The situation grows more acute every day, and

ON THE FARM.

FEEDING HOGS FOR MARKET

Of the various breeds of hogs tested by the writer, Poland-China and Duroc-Jerseys have proved the most satisfactory, because they make quicker growth and can be placed upon the market at an early age. In particular, a bunch of Duroc-Jerseys that were fed mainly upon cooked corn gave the most satisfactory results, writes S. P. Dorman.

A large pan or box was used for cooking the corn, and the furnace filled with coal, at morning and at noon, would cook enough corn to feed 40 pigs each day. The hogs were confined on the banks of a running stream, and had, at all times, access to water. The sheds were built on high ground, so as to form both a shelter and windbreak. Sheds may be built of lumber, or made of poles and rails, covered with wheat, oats or flax straw. The hogs in question were fed in troughs and they seemed to enjoy the cooked corn most. They ate some artichokes, but it appeared that these were eaten more as a relish than as a food proper. I believe the artichokes helped to keep them in vigorous and healthy condition.

These pigs had been allowed to run on a good clover pasture, having access to a field of artichokes, and also to a small field of rape, until they were four months old. They were kept on full feed for three months and, at the end of that time averaged 225 pounds. A smoother bunch of porkers are seldom seen. This was in the fall of 1900, and the profit realized was

ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

Last winter, on account of the high price of corn, and feed generally, another system was tried. Wheat and corn were fed in equal quantities, and an increased ration of artichokes was given, and turnips were also fed. This ration was satisfactory, but in keeping over the brood sows, and pigs that were too young and small to fatten, the cost exceeded the income from the hogs that were fattened. The plan of soaking the corn and wheat was tried, while the weather was warm, but though it was much more satisfactory than when fed dry, it was not so good as if it had been cooked.

A mash made of ship stuff and cooked corn is entirely satisfactory, and if the corn is ground and then cooked, if the mixture is cooked, it would perhaps improve the fattening quality, but if it is to be fed ground and uncooked, the result would not be equal to the whole grain well cooked. The hogs seem to assimilate the cooked whole grain quite as completely as any food that could be given them. When cooking, the corn can be salted enough to keep the hogs healthy, and the result will be all that can be desired. This ration can be changed by putting one-half as much wheat as corn in the cooker, and the result will still be satisfactory, but a hog will not fatten so rapidly on an exclusive wheat diet.

Most cattle feeders put hogs in the feed pens to follow the cattle. Where whole corn is fed the hogs do well on the waste, but if ground feed is given the cattle, the proportion of hogs that will do well must be reduced nearly one-half. The cost of feeding the cattle, however, is reduced in about the same proportion. This indicates that the very best ration for the hog is ground grain in a proportion of one bushel of wheat

riety, producing an increased flow of milk with rich yellow cream. A fattening agent the carrot is a lent, used in connection with hay, etc. For the purpose of fattening, the white carrot can be also. Potatoes may be fed in quantities in rations for cows, their use should be only occasional as they tend to soften the but product. Horses are very fond of carrots.

HENS AND PULLETS.

If pullets cannot be hatched it will be an advantage to rear the hens, as they will perform satisfactory service until four or five years old. While the pullets may survive the hen at times, yet much will depend on the mode of feeding. The reason why hens seem to fall sooner than pullets is that they are mature, and hence fatten readily, the pullets being in growing condition, and as it is detrimental to laying hens to rear them too fat, overfeeding may be the foundation of the difficulty. There is also an expense incurred in raising the pullets that surpasses the hens, and this cost must be considered. It is less expensive, therefore, to keep a hen for two or three years, or even longer, than to rear a lot of pullets from chicken every season.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Neglect to take care of the implements and consequent buying of new ones is responsible for keeping farmers poor, and have sent many to bankruptcy. Buying new implements and machines when with reason care the old machine would do the work is one of the most common and greatest wastes on many farms. A good rule is to take the best the market affords, then take care of them when in lines one machine will outlast two with the average care. Fair helps to preserve machines; oil prevents them from wearing out; protection from rain saves them from rusting and rotting out.

OF INTEREST TO BREEDERS

Rules Governing County or District Auction Sales.

In many districts of Great Britain auction sales of live stock have been held annually for years. Large numbers of pure-bred animals for breeding purposes have been marketed in this way, besides a great number of "store" cattle and other animals. In several provinces of the Dominion provincial sales of this kind have been established with satisfactory results, and have created a feeling in favor of county or district sales. There are hundreds of farmers throughout Canada who raise only from one to four good breed males, and perhaps a few females. Many of these men understand principles of stock breeding, have from time to time bred and show yard specimens. Yet the progress and profits of these men have been greatly hampered because of their inability to sell their surplus stock promptly. In some years they have been able to sell; in other years they have had to keep a number of animals longer than they means of feed warranted. On the other hand many farmers desire to obtain suitable breeding males, do not know where to buy them, they require at a reasonable price. The cost of travelling from place to place in search of suitable animals deters them from purchasing at all.

With the idea of bringing buyers and sellers into touch with each other, a number of breeders of

applies with equal force to the prevention of the ordinary form of blood poisoning which often follows the simplest wounds inflicted upon the hands and other exposed surfaces. The prick of a pin or needle, or the lodgment of a splinter when not properly attended to at the earliest possible moment, frequently leads to the gravest consequences of blood poisoning, even at times necessitating so serious an operation as the amputation of a hand or an arm in order to save the life of the victim. Thousands of persons suffer most serious inconvenience or incur great risk to life and limb through ignorance of the simplest laws of disinfection. If these wounds were submerged for a few minutes in a solution of corrosive sublimate, in the proportion of one part of sublimate to 1,000 parts water, and were then protected from the atmosphere by being bound up with a clean cloth or other sterile covering, the dangers of local or general infection would practically be done away with. This remedy is not painful, and though poisonous when taken into the stomach, is entirely harmless when locally applied. The human family accepts the axiom that self-preservation is nature's first law, and yet how slow we are to learn its methods, or having learned them, how woefully at fault we are in failing to apply them.

It is a melancholy fact that in this season when our harvests have been abundant and food never was more plentiful and when the year's stock of cereals hardly has been touched, one pitious report of famine follows another. Apparently there is no season when some part of the earth is not suffering and people dying of hunger. Two years ago Southern Russia suffered from the failure of crops. Last year India and China were afflicted. Now it is Northern Europe that is in the clutches of famine. In Finland last year's crops were a total failure, and now over half a million people are going hungry, which means disease and death to thousands. The Finns are largely an agricultural people, and in ordinary seasons they not only raise enough for home consumption, but have rye, barley, and oats to export. Their summers, however, are short, and unless they are favorable there is danger of an insufficient food supply. Last summer was unfavorable. Excessive rains rotted the seed in the ground and nothing could be raised. There was not enough surplus food to last through the winter, and now starvation stares in the face one of the most industrious peoples of the world.

Reports from Northern Sweden are even more pitiful. The number of victims is not so large as in Finland, but they are more inaccessible. Not only are the people without food supplies but the reindeer and other animals upon which they rely are also in the same condition. Meanwhile, the sufferers are cut off from the rest of Sweden, and from all

the world this previous year. The Temiskaming is the storm centre of the rush. The old Ontario men go to Temiskaming, while Rainy River district is being filled up largely by men from the Western States.

CANNOT MOVE FLOUR.

Fear a Bread Famine Unless Railroads Brace Up.

A despatch from New York says:—There is a note of alarm in the reports received from the west, and especially from Minneapolis, of the difficulty experienced by the shippers to get flour to New York and other seaboard cities. The situation grows more acute every day, and those competent to judge declare that a bread famine may result unless the railroads provide at once better facilities for the transportation of flour.

APPLE CROP A FAILURE.

Last Year's Product Worst in History of Nova Scotia.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association commenced in Middleton on Thursday. It was stated that last year's apple crop was the most disappointing and unprofitable in the history of the apple culture in Nova Scotia. The average crop is 250,000 barrels, making, at \$2 per barrel, a net income on the quantity exported in the past ten years of \$5,000,000, more than double the income from all other agricultural produce exported from this province.

LAND SALES IN THE WEST.

January Returns Shows Decrease in Acreage.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The returns of the sales of the C.P.R. Land Department and the Canada Northwest Land Company for January, as compared with the same month last year, show slight decreases in the number of acres sold, but the price realized is in both cases greater. Sales of the C.P.R. for January, 1903, were 102,508.29 acres, for \$423,611.21, and for January, 1902, 109,846.99 acres for \$347,761.97. The Canada Northwest Company's sales for January 1902, 14,713 acres for \$76,530.

TO DEVELOP GRAIN TRADE.

Mackenzie and Mann to Enlarge Elevator Plant.

A despatch from Quebec says:—Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, who have acquired extensive interests in the Great Northern Railway, of Canada, are going to bend their efforts towards the development of the grain export trade at this port. It is their intention to enlarge the already extensive elevator plant at the Louise Basin, and it is understood that close traffic arrangements are also to be made with the Leland Line for summer traffic from Quebec. The line of the Great Northern between Quebec and Garneau Junction will probably be considerably shortened and straightened.

FARM LABOR FOR ONTARIO.

England to Supply all the Help Farmers Need.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The announcement has been made by T. Southworth, superintendent of colonization, that he had received word from the Dominion Commissioner of Emigration in England that they would be able to send all the farm labor that Ontario would need this season. He also scored Dominion agents for not giving Ontario as much attention as the Northwest.

can be saved enough to keep the hogs healthy, and the result will be all that can be desired. This ration can be changed by putting one-half as much wheat as corn in the cooker, and the result will still be satisfactory; but a hog will not fatten so rapidly on an exclusive wheat diet.

Most cattle feeders put hogs in the feed pens to follow the cattle. Where whole corn is fed the hogs do well on the waste, but if ground feed is given the cattle, the proportion of hogs that will do well must be reduced nearly one-half. The cost of feeding the cattle, however, is reduced in about the same proportion. This indicates that the very best ration for the hog is ground grain in a proportion of one bushel of wheat to two of corn, and the product cooked and fed as a warm mash. This, with a liberal addition of artichokes, will bring the best result attainable on the farm. In this way almost every particle of the food is assimilated. The best rule in fattening hogs is to put them on the market at the earliest stage practicable.

FEEDING FOR WINTER EGGS

On most farms there is plenty of feed that would go toward making a perfect balanced ration, if we took advantage of it. The secret in making hens lay is simply providing them with suitable feed.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley and millet seed are good poultry feeds. Some do not believe in corn, but the experiment stations tell us that corn is one of the very best feeds for poultry, but they do not tell us to feed it exclusively. The natural make of a hen's feed is a variety—a little of this and that and constant exercise in procuring it. Some tell us to make them scratch for their feed. They would rather do it than not, besides it does away with gorging and encouraging a lazy disposition.

Corn exclusively or, in fact, wheat or millet, is too heavy and too rich. Something to make bulk must be added. We know of nothing better than wheat bran to balance up a heavy rich feed. Bran makes bulk, and it clears the passages and keeps the digestive organs in condition. Bran alone would be too light for an exclusive feed, besides, it would not be in line with nature to feed nothing else. The crow is a grinding mill and we must keep it at work.

The different grains would not be a perfect feed alone; grass, insects and dozens of things we hardly think of go toward completing the natural wants. Fowls on free range usually find these extra nicknacks, but penned up fowls, or fowls in winter must have their equivalent in some form or they cannot do the very best. Cut clover or alfalfa hay, cut vegetables and green cut bone help to make summer out of winter as near as it would be possible. All these things are within our reach and the time required to procure them would return a nice profit.

ROOTS FOR ANIMALS.

The feeding of roots to farm animals is not as general as it should be. Especially is this true of the cow. It has been successfully demonstrated that root feeding exercises a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs, and as a natural consequence the health is improved. As the appetite is increased by their use the flow of milk is increased correspondingly. By actual experiment, carrots have been found to be more valuable than turnips. The cost of raising carrots is very little more than that of turnips. Most dairy folks know that in the carrot is found a natural coloring agent, the carrot, especially the yellow va-

gress and profits of these men have been greatly hampered because their inability to sell their surplus stock promptly. In some years they have been able to sell; in other years they have had to keep a number of animals longer than the means of feed warranted. On the other hand many farmers desire to obtain suitable breeding males, but do not know where to buy what they require at a reasonable price. The cost of travelling from place to place in search of suitable animals deters them from purchasing at all.

With the idea of bringing buyers and sellers into touch with each other, a number of breeders of pure bred cattle in Durham, Northumberland and adjacent counties last year formed the "Central Ontario Pure Bred Stock Association," and staged a series of annual auctions. Their initial sale was fairly satisfactory and they are now arranging their second sale, which is to take place at Campbellcroft, on the 1st of March next, with J. W. Mart of Condon, as President, and W. Campbell, of Campbellcroft, as Secretary of the Association.

There are many other counties and districts which would find it beneficial to inaugurate sales of this kind, and as a guide to breeders interested in the subject, the rules governing the Central Ontario Association are given below:

1. A committee of three will be appointed to inspect entries, value same, confer with contributors, and reserve the right to either withdraw from sale or accept the offer.
2. All animals must be registered in their respective books.
3. Each animal to be in good condition and well handled.
4. All entries must be made with the Secretary on or before Wednesday, February 18th, 1904.
5. An entrance fee of \$2.00 to accompany each entry, same to be returned if animal is sold.
6. A charge of 3 per cent on the sale price to be made to cover expenses of sale.
7. All entries to be placed not later than 11 a.m. on the day of sale, be numbered for sale, and for inspection of intending purchasers.
8. Each animal when sold becomes property of the purchaser.
9. Terms of sale, cash.
10. All settlements to be made with the Clerk on the day of sale.

SAFETY IN ST. LAWRENCE

Marine Stations Better than Buoys and Lightships.

A despatch from Montreal says:—It is understood that the Dominion Government will subsidize the Marconi company for the building of several of the Marconi stations on the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf of St. Lawrence. Work will be begun as soon as material can be placed in the localities selected by the company and department at Ottawa. It is believed that these stations which will be in constant connection with coming and outgoing ships, obviate the use of many buoys, lightships, and result in the reduction of insurance rates for the Lawrence route.

MONEY FOR AGRICULTURE

What the Department Spends on Fostering the Industry.

A despatch from Toronto says:—During the past year the Department of Agriculture spent \$230, in developing agriculture in the province. Of this sum \$75,000 was to various agricultural societies while the College at Guelph received about \$50,000. Then there were grants to farmers institutes, fairs, fruit growers, dairymen, stock and kindred associations,

ety, producing an increased flow of milk with rich yellow cream. As a fattening agent the carrot is excellent, used in connection with grain, hay, etc. For the purpose of fattening, the white carrot can be used also. Potatoes may be fed in small quantities in rations for cows, but their use should be only occasional as they tend to soften the butter product. Horses are very fond of carrots.

HENS AND PULLETS.

If pullets cannot be hatched early will be an advantage to retain as hens, as they will perform satisfactory service until four years old. While the pullets may surpass hens at times, yet much will depend on the mode of feeding. One reason why hens seem to fall off sooner than pullets is that the hens are mature, and hence fatten more readily, the pullets being in a growing condition, and as it is detrimental to laying hens to have them too fat, overfeeding may be at the foundation of the difficulty. There is also an expense incurred in raising the pullets that supersedes hens, and this cost must be considered. It is less expensive, therefore, to keep a hen for two or three years, or even longer, than to raise a lot of pullets from chickenhood every season.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Neglect to take care of the implements and consequent buying of new ones is responsible for keeping many farmers poor, and have sent others to bankruptcy. Buying new tools and machines when with reasonable ones the old machine would have done the work is one of the most common, and greatest wastes on many farms. A good rule is to buy the best the market affords and then take care of them when in many cases one machine will outlast three with the average care. Painting helps to preserve machines; oil prevents them from wearing out; protection from rain saves them from rusting and rotting out.

INTEREST TO BREEDERS.

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LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 10. — Wheat — The market is firmer; No. 2 red and white are quoted at 72c to 72½c east and at 71½c to 72c middle freights. Goose is steady at 67c for No. 2 east. Spring wheat is steady at 72c for No. 1 and 71c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is firmer at 84½c to 85c for No. 1 hard Port Huron and Owen Sound; No. 1 hard is quoted at 88½c and No. 1 northern at 87c, all rail North Bay, and ½c more grinding in transit.

Flour. — Is steady. Ontario 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$2.70 bid in buyers' bags, middle freights, and choice brands are held at 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.40 to \$4.50 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$4.05 to \$4.10 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed — Is scarce and firm at \$17 to \$17.50 for cars of shorts and \$16 to \$16.50 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$21 to \$22 for cars of shorts and \$19 to \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley — Is firm at 47c for No. 3 extra and 45c for No. 3 east or middle freights.

Buckwheat — Is dull; there is practically no inquiry for export and dealers here appear to be slow to take hold of any, fearing that it might go out of condition; No. 2 is nominal at 47c to 48c middle freights and east.

Rye — Is steady at 51c for No. 2 east, 49c bid high freights west and 50c middle freights.

Corn — Is steady at 44½c for Canada No. 3 mixed and 45c for No. 3 yellow west. American is firmer at 52c to 52½c for No. 3 mixed and 53c to 53½c for No. 3 yellow on the track Toronto.

Oats — Are steady; No. 1 white are quoted at 33c and No. 2 white at 32c to 32½c east; No. 2 white are quoted at 32c middle freights and 31½c high freights west.

Oatmeal — Is steady at \$4 for cars of bags and \$4.15 for cars of barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas — Are firm at 72c for No. 2 for export high freights west and 73c middle freights, and 2c more for choice milling.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — The market continues fairly steady, with the receipts of good stock quite equal to the fair demand existing. In low grade butters the receipts are rather too heavy and the demand weak. Consequently prices for these grades are low.

Creamery prints ... 23c to 24c
do do held ... 18c to 19c
Dairy tubs and pails,
choice ... 16c to 17c
do medium ... 14c to 15c
do common ... 13c to 14c
do pound rolls ... 17c to 18c
do large rolls ... 16c to 17c

Cheese — The market is fairly steady. Large are quoted at 13½c and twins at 13c.

Eggs — To-day's offerings of new laid were more liberal and an easier feeling in prices was evident. Quotations are about steady. New laid are quoted at 20c to 22c, cold storage and fresh gathered are slow at 14c to 15c, and limed, which sell more readily, are steady at 14c to 15c.

Poultry — Offerings of common to medium grade stock are a little more plentiful, but really good stock, for which there is a fair de-

the trade somewhat dull and featureless.

We quote:—

Export cattle, choice,		
cwt....	\$4.40	\$5.00
do medium....	3.80	4.40
do cows, per cwt....	3.40	3.80
Butchers', picked....	4.10	4.40
do good to choice....	3.90	4.25
do fair to medium....	3.00	3.55
do rough to common....	2.00	2.70
Bulls, export, heavy....	4.00	4.35
do light....	3.75	4.15
do stock....	1.75	2.00
Feeders, short-keep....	4.25	4.75
do medium....	3.75	4.25
do light....	3.25	3.75
Stookers, choice....	2.75	3.25
do common....	2.25	2.75
Milch cows, each....	30.00	50.00
Export ewes, cwt....	3.50	4.00
Bucks, per cwt....	2.50	3.25
Lambs....	4.25	5.25
Calves, each....	2.00	10.00
Hogs, select, per cwt....	6.00	0.00
do fat, per cwt....	5.50	5.65
do light, per cwt....	5.50	5.65
do stores, per cwt....	5.50	0.00
do sows, per cwt....	4.40	4.87½
do stags....	1.87½	2.87½

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Feb. 10. — Wheat—Spring, No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 1 northern, 88c; winter, No. 2 red, 80c; No. 2 white, 78c on track. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 52; No. 3 yellow, 51½c; No. 4 yellow, 50c; No. 2 corn, 51½c; No. 3 corn, 50½c on track. Oats—No. 3 white, 41½c; No. 4 white, 40½c; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 3 mixed, 39½c on track.

JAPAN'S MISFORTUNES

Forty-five Lives Lost by Capsizing of a Launch.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—News was brought by the Empress of China, which arrived on Tuesday night, of a disaster in Kobe harbor, on January 19, as a result of which between 40 and 50 lives were lost. The steamers Yokohama Maru, and Genkai Maru were being repaired, and the steam launch Hayabusa was sent to take their workmen from one steamer to the other. When the launch was near the stern of the Genkai Maru, a strong northwest squall swept over the harbor and capsized the launch, which foundered in a few minutes. Some of the men swam to the Genkai Maru, others were rescued by the Sampanasante launch, but between forty and fifty were drowned. Twenty-eight bodies were recovered. The scenes in the dockyards when the relatives of the dead struggled around the company's office are described as pitiable.

Fire occurred on January 17 in the Urushii colliery, Fukuoka Ken, Japan, and sixty-four miners were burned to death. Two hundred and twenty miners were working in the mines, when a miner accidentally ignited a dynamite fuse, and an explosion followed. Many escaped, but gas formed rapidly, and a cave-in at the pit's mouth blocked up the mine, imprisoning sixty-four men, who all lost their lives.

The plague is increasing at Tokio. It seems that the germs were imported in cotton from Bombay. Doctor Yokota, the quarantine officer, was one of the victims who succumbed on January 14. On the day of his death the Japanese Emperor bestowed on him the Order of the Rising Sun, with the sixth order of merit, and 1,920 yen have been granted to his family.

As a result of a combat between one hundred fishing smacks off the Japanese coast, a heavy loss of life has resulted. It was reported that 45 have been killed. The fishermen belonged to villages in Nagasaki prefecture.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Hamilton Board of Health estimates for 1908 are \$14,722.73. Hamilton has organized a committee to advertise the city.

Customs receipts at Hamilton for January were \$71,250.70, an increase of \$12,278.98 over 1907.

An overhead crossing is to be erected on River street, Paris, where two lives have already been sacrificed.

Montreal capitalists have formed a company with \$7,500,000 capital to operate copper mines near Kamloops, B.C.

New Brunswick farmers allege that impure seed is being sold them, and are seeking legislation to protect themselves.

Lethbridge is to have a new steam brick-making plant, with a season's capacity of 4,000,000. The output will be sold at \$8 per ton.

Mayor Graham and Major Pope, of Belleville, interviewed the Minister of Militia and asked that a new drill hall be erected in that town.

F. W. Hodson, in addressing New Brunswick farmers, strongly condemned the introduction of side shows into agricultural exhibitions.

The London relief officer has been receiving contributions from one who signs himself the "Poor Man's Poor Friend," but who carefully conceals his identity.

In Rossland they are talking of passing a tyrannical by-law compelling Chinamen not to sprinkle clothes by filling their mouths with water and then spitting it.

A movement is on foot for the erection of a big hotel at Rat Portage, and it is proposed to eclipse anything west of Toronto. D. C. Cameron is interested in the scheme.

In 1896 there were in Manitoba and the Northwest 70 banks, chartered and private, and now there are 160. The Winnipeg clearing house, which was established in 1893, had clearings of \$50,311,000 the first year. In 1902 the clearings totalled \$188,370,000.

FOREIGN.

A boat fashioned like a whale with fins has been invented in Paris, and will likely prove a success.

Some of the Edinburgh workhouses are so overcrowded that the paupers are sleeping in the passages.

The West Australian Government has undertaken to experiment in State control of the liquor traffic.

Mr. Wyndham has paved the way for the expected Irish land bill by relaxing coercion in thirteen districts of Ireland.

Sir Alfred Jones will give the British emigrants for Canada a luncheon in the largest hall in Liverpool, prior to their sailing, in March.

In the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Cornelius Bush, a negro, quarreled with his cell mate, James Pratt, also a negro, killed him, and put his head off with a knife.

A diagram drawn by Emperor William, contrasting the British and German navies, has been hung in the lobby of the German Parliament as an object lesson to the members.

FORGERIES SHOWN.

New Evidence Found in the Dreyfus Case.

A despatch from Paris says: The story printed by the Liberte, a Nationalist newspaper, that there was

and profits of these men has been greatly hampered because of inability to sell their surplus stock promptly. In some years they have been able to sell; in others they have had to keep a number of animals longer than their means of feed warranted. On the other hand many farmers desire to obtain suitable breeding males, but do not know where to buy what they require at a reasonable price. The cost of travelling from place to place in search of suitable animals deters them from purchasing at all.

With the idea of bringing buyers and sellers into touch with each other, a number of breeders of purebred cattle in Durham, Northumberland and adjacent counties last year formed the "Central Ontario Purebred Stock Association," and started a series of annual auction sales. Their initial sale was fairly satisfactory and they are now arranging for a second sale, which is to take place at Campbellcroft, on the 18th March next, with J. W. Martyn, Conton, as President, and W. B. Campbell, of Campbellcroft, as Secretary of the Association.

There are many other counties and districts which would find it difficult to inaugurate sales of this kind, and as a guide to breeders interested in the subject, the rules governing the Central Ontario sale are given below:

1. A committee of three will be appointed to inspect entries, value and confer with contributors, and reserve the right to either withdraw from sale or accept the bid. 2. All animals must be registered in their respective herds. 3. Each animal to be in good condition and well haltered. 4. All entries must be made to the Secretary on or before Wednesday, February 18th, 1903. An entrance fee of \$2.00 to accompany each entry, same to be refunded if animal is sold. 6. A charge of 3 per cent on the sale price will be made to cover expenses of sale. All entries to be placed not later than 11 a.m. on the day of sale, to be numbered for sale, and for information of intending purchasers. 8. An animal when sold becomes the property of the purchaser. 9. Terms of sale, cash. 10. All settlements to be made with the Clerk on the day of sale.

SAFETY IN ST. LAWRENCE.

Life Stations Better than Buoys and Lightships.

A despatch from Montreal says: It is understood that the Dominion Government will subsidize the Marconi company for the building of a series of life stations on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Gulf of St. Lawrence. It will be begun as soon as mail can be placed in the localities indicated by the company and the Government at Ottawa. It is believed that these stations which will maintain constant connection with incoming and outgoing ships, will materially reduce the use of many buoys and lightships, and result in the reduction of insurance rates for the St. Lawrence route.

MONEY FOR AGRICULTURE.

The Department Spends in Fostering the Industry.

A despatch from Toronto says: During the past year the Department of Agriculture spent \$230,527 developing agriculture in the provinces. Of this sum \$75,000 went to various agricultural societies. The College at Guelph received \$50,000. Then there are grants to farmers institutes, fall and fruit growers, dairymen, live stock and kindred associations,

do medium ... 14c to 15c
do common ... 13c to 14c
do pound rolls ... 17c to 18c
do large rolls ... 16c to 17c
Cheese — The market is fairly steady. Large are quoted at 13½c and twins at 13½c.

Eggs — To-day's offerings of new laid were more liberal and an easier feeling in prices was evident. Quotations are about steady. New laid are quoted at 20c to 22c, cold storage and fresh gathered are slow at 14c to 15c, and limed, which sell more readily, are steady at 14c to 15c.

Poultry — Offerings of common to medium grade stock are a little more plentiful, but really good stock, for which there is a fair demand, is scarce. Prices are steady at 13c to 14c for choice fresh-killed young turkeys and 11c to 12c for old ones, 12c to 14c for ducks, 10c to 11c for geese, 12c to 14c for fine young fresh-killed chickens and 60c to 70c per pair for old hens.

Potatoes — Shipments continue fairly liberal, while prices are steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$1 to \$1.15 for choice Ontario stock and at \$1 to \$1.50 for lower Province. Potatoes out of store sell at \$1.20 to \$1.30.

Baled Hay — The market is steady, with a firm feeling. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton.

Baled Straw — Quotations are unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per ton for cars on the track here.

DRESSED HOGS.

Trade continues rather quiet, as is usual at this time of the year. Dealers are pretty well supplied and show no anxiety to purchase at present prices. Quotations are \$7.65 to \$7.70 for car lots of select weights on the track here.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—Trade at the Toronto Cattle Market on Tuesday morning was a little dull. The run of cattle was only fair in quality and was not large. Quotations are generally unchanged, although prices for export cattle have a weak tendency and those for butcher cattle are a little firmer in feeling. The total run was 54 cars, including 695 cattle, 526 sheep and lambs, 931 hogs and 29 calves.

Export Cattle—The British embargo on Argentine cattle has been removed and Canadian dealers say that Canada's export trade in cattle will suffer accordingly. There was very little buying at the market today, as dealers say that they do not want much stock at the present time. The run was of rather poor quality, and some of the stuff remained unsold. Prices are about steady, but with an easier feeling. About \$5 per cwt. was paid for the best stock on the market.

Butchers' Cattle — The trade was fairly brisk, with a firmer feeling in prices. The run for cattle was light, while the demand for medium butchers' showed a little improvement, and as a consequence prices were a little firmer in feeling. About \$4.50 per cwt. was paid for the best stock offered, while small lots of extra fine stock brought a little better prices.

Stockers and Feeders—The market is about steady, with a fair demand for this class of cattle. About \$3.15 to \$4 was paid for mixed stock.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade was fairly good and everything was sold early. The quality of stock was, however, rather poor and the run was light. Prospects for the sheep and lamb trade are about steady.

Calves—The market is steady and trade quiet. Prices are unchanged at \$2 to \$10 each and 4½c to 6c per lb.

Hogs—Prices continue steady, with

mine, imprisoning sixty-four men, who all lost their lives.

The plague is increasing at Tokio. It seems that the germs were imported in cotton from Bombay. Doctor Yokota, the quarantine officer, was one of the victims who succumbed on January 14. On the day of his death the Japanese Emperor bestowed on him the Order of the Rising Sun, with the sixth order of merit, and 1,920 yen have been granted to his family.

As a result of a combat between one hundred fishing smacks off the Japanese coast, a heavy loss of life has resulted. It was reported that 45 have been killed. The fishermen belonged to villages in Nagasaki prefecture.

MURDERED IN PRISON.

Negro Cuts Off the Head of His Cell Mate.

A despatch from Philadelphia says: For the third time in the history of the Eastern Penitentiary that institution was on Wednesday the scene of a most brutal murder. The victim was Jas. Pratt, a negro, who was serving a sentence of twenty years for burglary. The crime was perpetrated by Cornelius Bush, also black, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for assault and battery. The murder resulted from a religious quarrel and was discovered by J. D. Smith, an overseer. The negroes were cellmates. Smith found only Bush in the cell. On investigating he discovered the decapitated body of Pratt wrapped in blankets and sheets lying in a corner. On a small table the head of the murdered man was found tied up in an old shirt. Bush was placed under guard in another cell and the coroner summoned. To him Bush told the details of the crime. He said Pratt and himself had quarrelled all night about religious matters. Finally Pratt lay down on his bunk, and after he had fallen asleep Bush crushed his skull with a stool. Then, with a knife that both had used at meal times, he severed his victim's head. After wrapping up the head and body Bush retired and slept soundly until 7 o'clock in the morning.

Eighteen years ago Keeper Doran was killed by an inmate named Taylor, and about eight years ago Keeper Jas. Bloomer was stabbed to death by an insane prisoner.

TO SEND MEN TO OXFORD.

South Western States to Obtain a Rhodes Scholarship.

A despatch from Kansas City, Mo., says: Dr. G. R. Parkin, of Toronto, who represents the trustees under the Cecil Rhodes will to decide upon the method by which free scholarships to Oxford University are to be awarded to American boys, has held a conference here with the presidents of the universities of the Southwest. A tentative argument was completed, and a man from each of the States and Territories will be sent to Oxford in 1904 under the terms of the will. The conference recommended that the president of each State or Territorial university should appoint two or four heads of educational institutions in each State, who, with himself as chairman, shall constitute a committee of selection.

BREAD RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Shots Exchanged and Many Arrests Made.

A despatch from Valladolid, Spain, says: Several thousand unemployed persons marched through the streets here on Wednesday, demanding work or bread. They looted bread wagons, and were charged by the gendarmes. Shots were exchanged, some men were injured and many arrests were made.

Liverpool, prior to their sailing, in March.

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A diagram drawn by Emperor William, contrasting the British and German navies, has been hung in the lobby of the German Parliament as an object lesson to the members.

FORGERIES SHOWN.

New Evidence Found in the Dreyfus Case.

A despatch from Paris says: The story printed by the Liberte, a Nationalist newspaper, that there was new evidence in the Dreyfus case, which would show that the ex-captain was wrongfully convicted by the Court at Rennes, is attracting considerable attention. The Agence Fournier asserts that M. Jaures, the Socialist vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, has proof that secret documents were communicated to certain of the judges of the Rennes Court, and that consequently the verdict would be annulled. The Agence says further that these documents were forgeries. The person who communicated them to the judges is a general and a former Minister of War. It is stated that Parliament will be called upon to investigate the matter and prosecute him.

FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Annual Report of Work at the Provincial Institute.

A despatch from Toronto says: The thirty-second annual report of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville has been issued, and it contains the views of Dr. Chamberlain on the question of transferring the institute from the Provincial Secretary's department to that of the Minister of Education. He opposes the change and points out that it would result in the annual report being a mere section of the general report on education instead of a special report such as is now published. Ex-pupils are in favor of the change as they don't like to have the school classed with prisons and insane asylums. There were 253 pupils in the school last year, whose ages ranged from seven to twenty years. The institution spent \$42,962.76, an average cost per pupil of \$169.81, compared with \$47,523.39 the previous year, when the average cost was \$184.92.

RAVAGES OF SEA PLAGUE.

Mysterious Visitation on Chinese Coast.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—Along the entire coast of Izeu, China, fishermen are in terrible want and dying from starvation, owing to what the fishermen call plague in the sea, which comes every 50 years in that section. All seaweed turns white and dies, and all living things in the sea by which the people of the section exist escape into the deep ocean or die of the sea plague.

BOERS FOR TEXAS.

Delegates Have Selected 200,000 Acres of Land.

A despatch from New Orleans says: It is now certain that Texas is to be the home of a large number of the Boers who will emigrate from South Africa. Former Secretary of the Transvaal and the other delegates who have been prospecting for a suitable location have decided on 200,000 acres of land, in the Lone Star State, and a large number of irreconcilables will be transported thither as soon as arrangements can be made.

Shirts Below Cost Saturday, Feb. 14th

we will place on our sale table 100 Print Shirts at greatly reduced prices.

\$1.25 Shirts at 75c.
\$1.00 Shirts at 65c.
75c. Shirts at 45c.

Other Odd Lines at 35c.

J. L. BOYES,

Men's and Boys' Hat and Cap store

MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

In preparation for grinding of this season's immense crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Dafoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mills known to the trade, and is now prepared to grind your feed without any more waiting and as fine as may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed and wheat grinding there and be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

OYSTERS.—

You can always depend on getting the best Oysters here. Our Oysters are always fresh and the best that can be procured. If you want a delicious feed of Oysters try us. We also sell them in bulk.

—HOT SODAS—

The season for cool drinks is past, but the season for hot drinks is here—we are always prepared. Come in and try some of our

Hot Beef Tea.
" Lemonade.
" Coffee.
" Chocolate.
" Raspberry Vinegar.
" Tomato Ketchup.



You Can Save Money.

We think you can save money by buying your Shoes here. Yes, honestly think so. Try and see. Our big purchases gives us ad-

vantages in buying and it is needless to say we use them.

A GREAT BOOT—for Boys, big or little. It is made of Cordovan Leather, tough and weather resisting, solid all through. Just the thing for your Boys. Try one pair, and that one pair will sell lots of more pairs.

Children's Sizes 8 to 10.....\$1.00
Youths' Sizes 11 to 13.....\$1.25
Boys' Sizes 1 to 5.....\$1.50

GIRLS' BOOTS—Strongly made with fit and finish, 65c, 90c. \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

DON'T FORGET BABY.—Dainty Soft Soled Shoes, all colors, 25c. and 35c.

RUBBERS—will be higher still. So they say. We keep the price down. Men's Storm Rubbers, 50c.; Child's Rubbers, wool-lined, 25c.; Girl's Rubbers, 30c.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

THE ROUND UP.

To clear up the stock before closing we want to dispose of all our cut pieces and ends. Price won't cut much of a figure in this sale. A lot of

Tweed Yarn

first-class in every respect we will sell at

25 Cents Per Pound

Another case of pants just to hand. Everybody buys our pants.

This store will be kept open for a short time only.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to-date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

Crematory Closets.

We are sole agents for the celebrated Odorless Crematory Closets. Best yet produced. BOYLE & SON.

Oyster Season.

Oysters, the best you can buy.
Oysters always fresh, cooked or raw.
Oysters you can eat with pleasure.

RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

Rubber.

Wallace's Drug Store has the sole agency for the famous "Queen Quality" Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes. Every one guaranteed.

Small-pox near Picton.

A case of small-pox has developed in the house of Mr. Miller, of the Ridge Road, near Picton, Mrs. Miller having been attacked. It is thought infection was carried in letters from Rochester. A Toronto doctor is on the scene, and will do all he can to stop the spread of the disease.

We Don't Keep our candies, we sell them and get fresh ones every few days. Ganong's chocolates are always good.

RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

Found.

On Kingston road, near Napanee, a square grip. Owner may have same by calling at THE EXPRESS office and paying expenses.

At Wallace's Drug Store.

You can get all the medicines advertised in this paper. Everything Fresh and Good.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences, Everything new and up-to-date, Experienced workmen. Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Hockey Sticks and Skates.

Buy your hockey sticks from us. Ours will stand the racket the best of all. Our hockey skates are of the latest styles and patterns. Come in and inspect them.

BOYLE & SON.

Wallace's Coal Oil.

We buy Coal Oil from the Queen City Oil Co., same as other merchants, but we keep it "CLEANER". Try a gallon of our CLEAN OIL next time. Delivered any place in the town AT SAME PRICE.

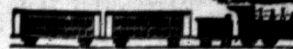
WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments, secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C., U. S. A. Information relating to the patents cited will be supplied free of charges by applying to the above named firm.

79,267 — Johnny Beaudin, Marie Ville, Que. — Bob-sled.
79,270 — Harold A. Gurney Benlah, Man. — Rotary Pump.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 7:40 a.m.
" 10:20 a.m.	" 12:17 p.m.
" 1:15 p.m.	" 12:55 p.m.
" 4:28 p.m.	" 6:40 p.m.
" 9:03 p.m.	" 11:15 p.m.

(Daily except Monday. *Daily. All trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, the station.

Napanee curlers seem to be a fast They defeated Brockville's two rink 51 to 13.—Kingston Whig.

Thos. Close sold his farm this week. Mr. Cook, section foreman on the G. and W. will go west in the spring.

Germany demands a cash payment of \$340,000 as a preliminary to the arbitrage of other claims against Venezuela.

Schools and churches near Mount A have been closed on account of a bad case of smallpox in the neighborhood.

The protest against the election of A. G. Mackay, Liberal M. P. for Grey, has been filed at Owen Sound.

It is reported that revolutionary leaders have left Bulgaria with the intention of inaugurating an uprising in Macedonia.

New engines on the Midland railway, England, attained a speed of 82 miles an hour while drawing loads of 360 tons.

The growing numbers of the Filipino insurgents in the island of Luzon is causing anxiety among the United States officials.

The flood at Cornwall put out the fire Canadian Colored Cotton Company's and drove several people from their dwellings.

United States Senator Carmack, speaking in the Senate, declared that an organized system of torture was carried on by American soldiers in the Philippines.

The Napanee Minstrels have an invitation to play in Marlbank, but it is likely that they will accept owing to the difficulty encountered in getting there.

OUR

Beef

Is Made of the Purest and Best.

AND

Iron

Wine.

The Medical Hall,

Ira Wright, of Lyn, Ont., aged two one, was struck and instantly killed train on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, near Morristown, N. Y.

Representatives of the Farmers' Association of Canada interviewed Sir Wilfrid Mulock at Ottawa and asked him to induce the system of rural mail delivery.

The London Daily Mail publishes a patch from Guatemala saying that was been declared between Guatemala on one side and Salvador and Honduras on the other.

Better without a Stomach than with one that's got a constant "hurt" to it. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets stimulate the digestive organs. Let one enjoy good things of life and leave no bad effect—carry them with you in your vest pocket—60 in box, 35 cents.—48

The store east of J. J. Haines is to be overhauled and put in shape, when it will be occupied by Messrs. Spence & Haines who are engaged in the piano and velvet business.

Manufacturers and merchants, farmers and fruitgrowers, composed a deputation which waited upon the Government and urged the appointment of a railway commission to control and regulate freight

and the best that can be procured. If you want a delicious feed of Oysters try us. We also sell them in bulk.

HOT SODAS

The season for cool drinks is past, but the season for hot drinks is here—we are always prepared. Come in and try some of our

- Hot Beef Tea.
- " Lemonade.
- " Coffee.
- " Chocolate.
- " Raspberry Vinegar.
- " Tomato Bullion.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY FEB. 13, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion. If in ordinary type, in black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
149 Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
149 MARLBANK.

Belleville has an amateur Minstrel Company.

The smallpox in Galt is entirely under control.

The United States Senate ratified the Alaskan treaty.

Bread in Kingston has gone up to 12 cts. The former price was 10 cts.

The smallpox quarantine on the City Hotel at Guelph has been raised

Madill Bros. expect to have their new store open for business on the 26th

The Crown Prince of Saxony was granted a divorce against the Crown Princess.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The Swiss Bell Ringers give a concert in the Eastern Church this Friday evening.

The Kingston Locomotive Works will import seventy-five more machinists from Germany.

The final referendum returns give for the act 199,749 against 103,548; total on the list 606,577.

A stiff fight between insurgents and consularbary took place within seven miles of Macilia City.

F. E. B.

We heard a man say the other morning that the abbreviation for February Feb.—means Freeze every body, and that man looked frozen in his ulster. It was apparent that he needed the kind of warmth that stays, the warmth that reaches from head to foot, all over the body. We could have told him from personal knowledge that Hood's Sarsaparilla gives permanent warmth, it invigorates the blood and speeds it along through artery and vein, and really fits men and women, boys and girls, to enjoy cold weather and resist the attacks of disease. It gives the right kind of warmth stimulates and strengthens at the same time, and all its benefits are lasting. There may be a suggestion in this for you.

Oysters you can eat with pleasure.
RIPLEY'S RESTAURANT.

Rubber.

Wallace's Drug Store has the sole agency for the famous "Queen Quality" Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes. Every one guaranteed.

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Fitzpatrick's Meat Market.

You are always sure of getting the choicest things in meats of all kinds here. We have secured the services of a first-class cutter and are now prepared to do the meat business of Napanee. Give us a call. We also carry the choicest and best stock of groceries in town. We make our own sausage and make them fresh every day. If you try them once you will go no where else when you want sausages.
J. H. FITZPATRICK.

An Important Public Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Lennox Farmers' Association will be held in the Town Hall, Napanee, on Saturday, February 14, 1903, at 2 p.m. Addresses will be delivered on questions greatly affecting agricultural interests and the meeting should be largely attended by farmers.

R. M. BRISCO, Pres.
W. R. LOTT, Sec.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

A Serious Offence.

There are some very clever people around town but their cleverness will some day lead them into a heap of trouble. Recently a couple of large windows in Mr. R. J. Wales' building, occupied by the Gibbard Furniture Co., were badly scratched, undoubtedly by a diamond ring. This is a serious offence, and if the perpetrators of such a non-sensical trick were caught they would feel very cheap.

2 Pounds
Condition Powders
25 Cents.

J. J. PERRY, Druggist.

Napanee Minstrels at Stella.

Monday evening the Napanee Minstrels played at Stella to a crowded house. They experienced considerable difficulty in getting there owing to the heavy snow storm on Sunday. The boys were well pleased with their reception and the attendance was a surprise, as a large crowd was not expected owing to the bad condition of the roads. The receipts were about \$40. Their company was somewhat weakened owing to the absence of three or four of their men, but nevertheless their efforts were appreciated, as was evidenced by the encores they were obliged to respond to.

A. WILLIS,

at The Plaza
Barber Shop
and
Cigar Store,

Solicits your
Patronage.

CASTORIA.

Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments, secured through the agency of Messrs Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C., U. S. A. Information relating to the patents cited will be supplied free of charges by applying to the above named firm.

79,267 — Johnny Beaudin, Marie Ville, Que. — Bob-aled.
79,270 — Harold A. Gurney Benlah, Man. — Rotary Pump.
79,292 — Remi Prud'homme, St. Joseph, Ont. — Bracket nail or screw.
718,137 — Jules Maille, St. Jerome, Que. — Carriage Spring.
719,482 — William Maloney, Chicago, Ill. — Grain Harvester.
719,493 — James W. McQuay, Valley River, Man. Reversing Valve Mechanism for engines.
719,633 — R. J. Atkin & M. R. Eagleson, Lillooet, B. C. — Acetylene gas generator.
719,705 — Maxime Vallee, St. Jerome, Que. — Lock Latch.

Should Pay A License.

(Belleville Ontario.)

While several branches of business in this city are protected against travelling huxters and dealers by means of a license it has come to our notice that there is a business in this city that is more or less injured by outsiders coming in without any restrictions. We mean the optical business. We have men engaged in this business in Belleville who have obtained a thorough knowledge of it in every detail, at considerable expense, and are in every way qualified to give first class service to our people. They have also at much expense supplied themselves with the best of appliances known to the science for the treatment and preservation of eyesight. They pay taxes and take their share of the responsibility of citizen ship. Under these circumstances they have good excuse for extreme annoyance when an outsider who has no part in the affairs of the city, and no claim on the public patronage, is allowed to share privileges. For instance there is a man named DeSilberg, who makes regular visits to the city, and no matter what amount of business he does, he must to some extent interfere with our local men. Other business men are protected from these outsiders; why should not our jewellers and druggists who practice optics and deal in optical goods be also protected from unfair competition. If they cannot be compelled to pay licenses under the present bylaw, it should be altered so as to make them do so.

The farmer who makes a better success of his business than his neighbor is the one who gets all his grain ground with millstones at Close's Mills.

"EYES HAVE THEY BUT THEY SEE NOT."

Does this mean you?

Eyes are frequently injured by experiments of pretending Opticians. The right glass will assist the eyes, the wrong glass will ruin them. Be on your guard.

SMITH, THE OPTICIAN,

Fits the Right Glass

Many thousands have been successfully fitted by him. If you think your eyes are not just right, delay is dangerous. Have them examined at once by

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

Better without a Stomach than one that's got a constant "hurt" to it. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets stimulate the digestive organs. Let one enjoy good things of life and leave no bad effects—carry them with you in your vest pocket—60 in box, 35 cents.—48

The store east of J. J. Haines is overhauled and put in shape, when it is occupied by Messrs Spence & Haines who are engaged in the piano and violin business.

Manufacturers and merchants, far and fruitgrowers, composed a deput which waited upon the Government urged the appointment of a railway mission to control and regulate freight express.

A social will be held in Finlay Hall, Newburgh, under the auspices of the ladies of the Church of England, Friday, February 22. A most enjoyable evening is anticipated. Admission, adults 20c, children 15 cents. Doors open 7.30 p.m.

Minnesota's Nicknames.

Minnesota has been designated a "North Star State," of which explanation two or three explanations have been given—one on account of its geographical position, another that north star appears in its coat of arms. It has also been called the "I State," from the number of small islands within its limits, and the "Go State," because the early settlers found these animals in such abundance that they proved a serious nuisance. Even a careful rider passing over plain where gophers abounded was in danger of being thrown by his horse accidentally stepping into a gopher hole.

In measles a rash appears on fourth day of the fever. It is first on the forehead, face and neck, a ward over the whole body. It consists of raised red spots. In scarlet if the rash appears on the second day of the fever, commencing on the upper part of the chest and neck, when spreads over the body. In smallpox eruption is seen on the third or fourth day on the face, neck and wrists. Chicken pox the eruption is made small blebs. In typhoid fever the rash rarely shows itself before the seventh day of the fever. The spots are colored, and they disappear on pressure.

Henty's Young Critic.

G. A. Henty, the writer for young people frequently got letters from admirers all over the world asking for his autograph and offering criticisms of his books. In a story of the peninsular war he made two boys disguise themselves by staining their faces with iodine. Shortly after the book was published he received a letter from a boy, who said he was a chemist's assistant, stating that while that speckled man was represented as taking place in 1808 iodine was not discovered until 1811, three years after.

Fickle.

Tommy—Lil Greenup, you told last week you liked me better'n did any other boy, an' now you're tin' Dick Trotter shine up to you.

Lil—I did like you best last week but I've changed my mind. Does papa keep a candy store?

Tommy—No.
Lil—Well, Dick's does.

A. S. Kemmerly will sell 25 to 30 sugar for \$1; flour \$1.95 and \$2.00 100. Kewatin flour beats the wheat Bran and shorts lower again; raisins 5c; six lbs rice or tapioca 25c; white honey 10 cents per section; C 45 and 85 cents per bottle; starch 5c; Tilson's oats in stock. Buy you white and Herring now.



d Trunk Railway Time Table.

West, 12.05 a.m.	Going East, 2.09 a.m.
3.33 a.m.	7.43 a.m.
10.29 a.m.	12.17 p.m. noon
1.15 p.m.	12.55 p.m. noon
4.28 p.m.	6.40 p.m.
9.03 p.m.	

except Monday. *Daily. All other in daily. Sundays excepted. can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at ion. 8-1y

nee curlers seem to be a fast lot. efeated Brookville's two rinks by l.—Kingston Whig.

Close sold his farm this week to k, section foreman on the G. T. R l go west in the spring.

any deman's a cash payment of 0 as a preliminary to the arbitration: claims against Venezuela.

le and churches near Mount Albion en closed on account of a bad case lpx in the neighborhood.

protest against the election of Mr. Mackay, Liberal M. P. P. for North as been filed at Owen Sound

reported that revolutionary leaders l Bulgaria with the intention of rating an uprising in Macedonia.

engines on the Midland railway, d, attained a speed of 82 miles an hile drawing loads of 350 tons each. growing numbers of the Filipino in- in the Island of Luzon is causing 'among the United States officials. flood at Cornwall put out the fires in an Colored Cotton Company's mill ve several people from their dwell-

ed States Senator Carmack, speaking Senate, declared that an organized of torture was carried on-by Ameri- diers in the Philippines:

Napanee Minstrels have an invit- o play in Marlbank, but it is not nat they will accept owing to the ty encountered in getting there,

Purifies the Blood, Gives Tone to the System.

Wine.

Iron

Is Made of the Purest and Best.

AND

Beet

The Medical Hall,

FRED L. HOOPER.

Nright, of Lyn, Ont., aged twenty- is struck and instantly killed by a n the Rome, Watertown and Ogdens- Railroad, near Morristown, N.Y.

esentatives of the Farmers' Asso- of Canada interviewed Sir William t at Ottawa and asked him to intro- uce system of rural mail delivery.

London Daily Mail publishes a des- from Guatemala saying that war has eclared between Guatemala on one d Salvador and Honduras on the

er without a Stomach than with it's got a constant "hurt" to it. Dr. tan's Pineapple Tablets stimulate gestives organs. Let one enjoy the ngs of life and leave no bad effects y them with you in your vest pocket i box, 35 cents.—48

store east of J. J. Haines is being uled and put in shape, when it will upied by Messrs Spence & Hawley re engaged in the plane and vehicle ss.

ufacturers and merchants, farmers nitgrowers, composed a deputation waited upon the Government and the appointment of a railway com- n to control and regulate freight and

For Over Twenty Years
DIAMOND DYES
Have Been the Popular
Home Dyes.

A Child Can Use Them With Success.

To day, Diamond Dyes are the standard and popular dyes in every civilized land of the world. Every new discovery in dyeing has been utilized to improve and make them absolutely perfect. They are now the simplest, strongest, most brilliant and most reliable of all home dyes. Diamond Dyes never disappoint; they give perfect results; they save time and money.

A new Dye Book, 45 samples of dyed cloth and full range of new designs of the Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns will be sent free if you send your address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q.

A Knockout.
A young lawyer was engaged in a case not long ago when a witness was put in the box to testify to the reputation of the place in question.

This witness, a stage driver, in answer to a query as to the reputation of the place, replied, "A poor shop."

The lawyer inquired, "You say it has the reputation of being a 'poor shop?'"

"Yes, sir."

"Whom did you hear say it was a 'poor shop?'"

The witness did not recollect any one he had heard say so.

"What!" said the lawyer. "You have sworn this place has the reputation of being a poor shop and yet cannot tell of any one you have ever heard say so?"

The witness was staggered for a moment at the words of the lawyer. The lawyer was feeling triumphant when the witness gathered himself together and quietly remarked, addressing the lawyer:

"Well, you have the reputation of being a poor lawyer, but I have never heard any one say so."

His Innocent Client.
This story is told of a celebrated North Carolina lawyer who was practicing in a backwoods mountain district:

While he was waiting for his case to be reached the trial of a notorious highway robber, who had been caught red handed, was called. The prisoner had no counsel, and the presiding judge requested the distinguished lawyer to defend him. The trial lasted two days and, to the court's astonishment, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. As the prisoner was about to be discharged, the lawyer stepped up to the judge and requested a few words in private.

"What is it?" asked the court.

"I would ask your honor," replied the lawyer, "to have the prisoner detained in jail tonight. I have to cross a lonely field on my way home and the rascal happens to know that I have money about me."

Cold Feet.
Cold feet are a sign of disordered circulation. Continual warming with artificial heat is but temporizing with the evil, and the difficulty should be overcome by proper dressing when that is in fault and by foot and ankle exercises. The latter can be taken at frequent intervals during the day, and they will assist in stimulating the cir-

—GREAT—
SILK WAIST DISPLAY
Monday, February 16th.

To the Ladies of Napanee and District.

We beg to inform you that we have arranged with the New York Silk Waist Mfg. Co., to have their representative at our store on Monday, Feb. 16th, 1903, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., for this day-only. We propose to display their entire line of Silks and Satin Waists, which are made in the very latest PARISIAN and NEW YORK effects.

This opportunity should not be missed, as it will enable our patrons to see and examine a complete range of High-Class Waists, and also to select any style and shade made to their order, which will be delivered within a few days.

These goods are magnificent in every detail, being manufactured on special machines and under expert eyes.

As this is the only opportunity to examine this display, we trust you will take advantage of it.

A New Dress Goods Display.

Very many spring goods have been opened and placed ready for sale.

New Dress Goods, New Jap Taffeta Silks, 27 inches wide, all colors—Italian Taffeta, guaranteed not to cut—New Ribbons—New Dress Skirts—New Wrappers—New Jackets—New Prints and Ginghams.

A large showing of White Goods—Muslins, Organ- dies and Fancy White Lawns—New Laces and Embroi- deries. 300 pairs New Lace Curtains.

Butterick Patterns, Fashion Sheets and Delineator for March now in stock.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.
Cheapside, - Napanee.

IT ISN'T TALKING THAT COUNTS.

It is our earnest desire to make you a regular and pleased customer. We do not believe in long and tiresome arguments. Our large stock of new dress materials

Church of England Notes

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE.—The services in connection with the mission on Sunday next February 15th will be as follows: Celebration of Holy Communion

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he store east of J. J. Haines is being hauled and put in shape, when it will be occupied by Messrs Spence & Hawley & are engaged in the piano and vehicle lines.

Manufacturers and merchants, farmers fruitgrowers, composed a deputation waited upon the Government and secured the appointment of a railway commission to control and regulate freight and rates.

A social will be held in Finkle's Hall, Newburgh, under the auspices of the ladies of the Church of England, Friday, February 20th, most enjoyable evening is anticipated. Admission, adults 20 cents, children 15 cents. Doors open at 8 p.m.

Minnesota's Nicknames.
Minnesota has been designated as the "North Star State," of which expression two or three explanations have been given—one on account of its geographical position, another that the North star appears in its coat of arms. It has also been called the "Lake State," from the number of small lakes within its limits, and the "Gopher State," because the early settlers and these animals in such abundance that they proved a serious nuisance. When a careful rider passing over a plain where gophers abounded was in danger of being thrown by his horse accidentally stepping into a gopher hole.

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Finkle.
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Cold Feet.
Cold feet are a sign of disordered circulation. Continual warming with artificial heat is but temporizing with the evil, and the difficulty should be overcome by proper dressing when that is in fault and by foot and ankle exercises. The latter can be taken at frequent intervals during the day, and they will assist in stimulating the circulation of the blood. Point the toes down to the extreme limit till you feel the muscles strain over the ankles and work the feet up and down eight or ten times; then devitalize them and shake them from the ankle, as one does the hand with a loose wrist. Sufferers from cold feet in bed can quickly warm them by this exercise, and it will bring relief and comfort during a long ride.

Johnnie's Suggestion.
Johnnie, a bright boy of six, while being dressed for school, observing his little coat much the worse for wear and having more mended places than he admired, turned to his mother and asked her:
"Mother, is father rich?"
"Yes; very rich, Johnnie. He's worth \$2,500,000."
"How, mother?"
"Oh, he values you at \$1,000,000, me at \$1,000,000 and the baby at \$500,000." Johnnie, after thinking a moment, said:
"Mother, hadn't you better tell father to sell the baby and buy us some clothes?"

Speeding the Parting.
Mamma—I was surprised and shocked by the coldness with which you greeted Miss Boersum when she called.
Ethel—Yes, mamma, but I made up for it later.
Mamma—Did you?
Ethel—Yes, indeed. You should have seen how cordially I bade her "good-by."

Transmigration.
"So dey convicted dat feller dat was swaying a high society bluff so as to lift jewelry," said Plodding Pete.
"Yes," answered Meandering Mike.
"He's got his prison clothes on now. Dey've changed him from a social lion into a zebra."

The Higher Allegiance to Hymen.
A St. Louis man disregarded a summons to serve on a jury because his marriage to a St. Louis woman had been set for the same hour. He thought he knew which court order to obey.

THERE'S A REASON.
For setting forth our claim as up-to-date and live druggists. We have been quick to adopt all the most approved modern methods for the safe and accurate filling of prescriptions. This is an important advantage to those who favor us with their trade. Our stock of pure drugs, perfumes and toilet goods is unsurpassed.
ITS SPECIAL WORK.
Paine's Celery Compound is specially recommended for purifying the blood and bracing up the nerves. If you suffer from blood impurities or find your nervous system out of gear, we strongly advise the use of Paine's Celery Compound. We always have the genuine "Paine's" in stock. Fred L. Hooper, Druggist, Napanee, Ont.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

Cheapside, - Napanee.

IT ISN'T TALKING THAT COUNTS.

It is our earnest desire to make you a regular and pleased customer. We do not believe in long and tiresome arguments. Our large stock of pure drugs, proprietary medicines, perfumes and toilet specialties and our close prices, will impress you more favorably than long newspaper talks.

HAVE YOU USED IT.
Have you used Paine's Celery Compound? If not, we strongly recommend its use if you are nervous, weak, rundown, or suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia or blood diseases. Paine's Celery Compound is the most reliable and efficacious medicine now before the public for rebuilding lost strength. Our stock is always fresh and pure. THOMAS B. WALLACE, Druggist, Napanee, Ont.

THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

Berlin One of the Cleanest and Best Kept Cities in Europe.
According to consular reports, Berlin, although a busy manufacturing city, is one of the cleanest and best kept in Europe. The smokeless condition of the Berlin atmosphere is ascribed to three facts—the preponderant use of coke and briquettes, which are practically smokeless; the skillful scientific construction of boiler furnaces and chimneys and, finally, the high standard of skill that is taught and enforced among firemen who stoke furnaces with coal for steam and manufacturing purposes. Before a man can assume such a charge he must be taught the theory and practice of economical, scientific firing, by which the coal is distributed in such a manner and quantity over the grate surface as to secure the most perfect combustion of its volatile elements. The Silesian coal used in Berlin in most large steam plants and factories is rich in bitumen, but would rank below many of the bituminous coals of the United States, and yet the long, dense, trailing clouds of smoke from mill and factory chimneys which are so familiar a sight to many American cities are rarely seen in that section of Germany, where the indiscriminate shoveling of raw bituminous coal into the steam and other furnaces is considered an ignorant and wasteful proceeding.

They Father Consumption. Bad coughs, colds and catarrh are responsible for more consumption than is traceable even to heredity. Catarrh of the throat cures more quickly than ordinary remedies because it is the only antiseptic yet discovered that is volatile enough to reach the root of the trouble in the remote parts of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and impregnate every particle of the air breathed with its healing, germ-killing vapor. Colds can't last ten minutes and coughs not more than thirty minutes when Catarrhoxone is inhaled. It cleans the nose, throat and air passages at once, stops drooping, headache and eradicates catarrh from any part of the system. Two months' treatment, \$1.00; trial size 2¢. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

His Exact Age.
Asked his age in a court of justice, a Georgia dandy replied:
"Well, suh, I ez ole ez de big white oak tree on Marse Tom's plantation."
"And how old may that be?" inquired a lawyer.
"Well, suh, ef I makes no mistakes, de white oak tree is de same age ez de mill dam, en de mill dam ain't a day older dan de red barn, what come nigh ter bein' burned up w'en de stars fell!"

Church of England Notes.

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE.—The services in connection with the mission on Sunday next February 15th will be as follows: Celebration of Holy Communion 8 a.m.; Matins and Litany 10.30 a.m.; Holy Communion and sermon 11.00 a.m.; Service for men only 4.00; Evening song and final address 7.00 p.m.
The Rev. Dr. Roberts, Rector of Adolphustown, will (D.V.) conduct Divine Service Sunday, February 15th, at St. Luke's, Camden East, at 11.00 a.m. At St. Anthony, Yarker, at 3.00 p.m. At St. John's, Newburgh, at 7.00 p.m.
The Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe B. C. L., Rector of Camden East will (D.V.) deliver the annual missionary addresses at Adolphustown and Sandhurst assisted by Mr. B. S. O'Laughlin, of Yarker, Sunday February 15th.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY—Enterprise—Township of Camden.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage from Nancy E. Miliken and Robert S. Milligan to the vendors, which mortgage will be reduced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction at Corbett's Hall in the village of Enterprise on SATURDAY THE 24th DAY OF MARCH 1903, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon the following property, namely:
All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the village of Enterprise in the County of Lennox and Addington; and being composed of:
FIRST—The south east corner of the west half of farm lot No. 28 in the 8th concession of the said township of Camden, and may be better known as follows, that is to say being a lot of 100 acres of land conveyed by one Hugh H. Baker to W. L. Peters bearing date 25th March, 1879, saving and excepting 8 feet at the west side of said piece of land sold by W. L. Peters to Egerton and Wm. Cawton Merchants, and containing by admeasurement about 10 of an acre, be the same more or less.
SECOND—Part of lot No. 35 in the 7th concession of the aforesaid township of Camden and may be better known as follows, that is to say commencing at a point planted on the east side of Briton Street on the south side of William Street in the said village of Enterprise where the said streets intersect according to a map of the said village of Enterprise now registered in the registry office, then running in a southerly direction along Britton Street on the east side of Britton Street 412 feet to the corner of the land sold to P. Smith; then easterly along the north side of said Smith's land 165 feet to a post; then south at right angles thereto, 66 feet to M. O'Dea's fence; then east along the north side of M. O'Dea's line fence 180 feet to a post; thence north at right angles thereto 384 feet to a post. Then west at right angles thereto 170 feet to a post. Then north at right angles thereto 40 feet. Then west at right angles thereto 100 feet to the post planted. Then north at right angles thereto 72 feet to the south side of William Street. Then west along the south side of William Street 82 feet to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 4 acres, be the same more or less. (The whole is now enclosed by a fence as one field).
THIRD The west half of lot No. 8 in block "A" according to a map of the village made by A. B. Davis, P. L. S. and registered in the registry office on the 4th day of March, 1899, and formerly known as part of lot No. 4 on the old map of said village of Enterprise.
On parcel number one there are erected a frame building (used as a dry goods store) 11 storeys high, 30 feet by 30 feet, and known as the H. Peters store, with an addition of 24 feet by 20 feet and a lean to of 12 feet by 30 feet. There is also a fine frame dwelling 18 feet by 24 feet, a kitchen 16 feet by 18 feet, a wood house 12 feet by 24 feet, and a frame barn 30 feet by 45 feet.
On parcel number three (on the south side of the street opposite) there is a frame store house one storey high, 12 feet by 24 feet and a lean to of 16 feet by 24 feet. This property is well situated and is one of the most desirable properties in the village of Enterprise. The property will be sold in block or in parcels as may be determined on the day of sale. All will be sold to a reserved bid. Terms of sale will be made known at the time of sale or on application to the undersigned.
H. W. HUFF, Auctioneer. DEROCHÉ & MADDEN, Vendors Solicitors. Dated at Napanee this 12th February, 1903.

An injunction has been issued restraining the Bell Telephone Co from extending its system in Fort William.